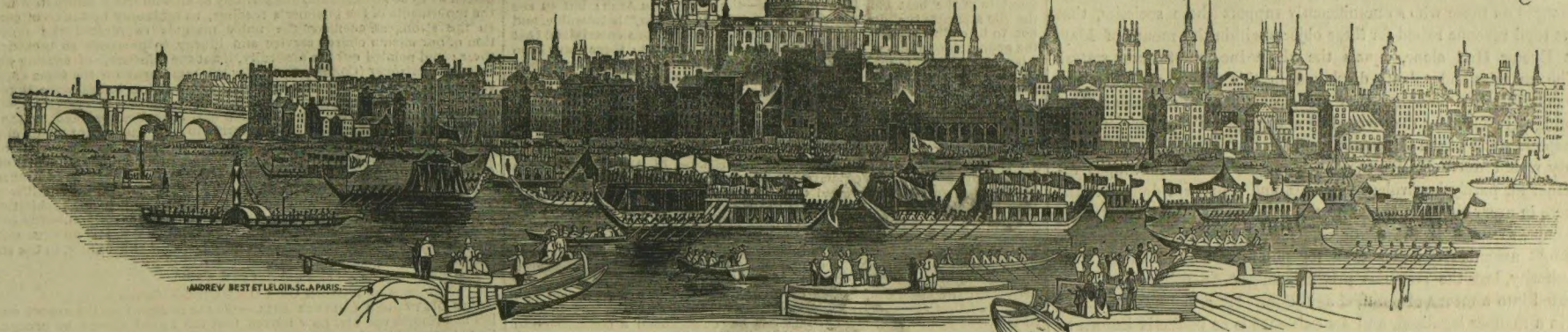


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

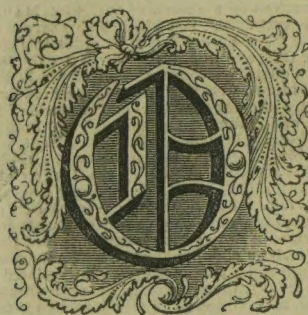


No. 157.—VOL. VI.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE MAY MEETINGS.



NE or the most remarkable phenomena of the present month is presented in the "May Meetings," now commencing, and which are held in unbroken succession for several weeks, in Exeter Hall, and other places.

No country in the world is capable of doing so much without the assistance of the Government as England. The principle of association is

thoroughly understood, and the power of combined action completely developed. The most populous empire ever held by any nation was gained, extended, and consolidated by a company of traders, who were admitted, at last, to a co-authority with the Crown. The most gigantic banking establishment in the world—the Bank of England—gradually grew up from the association of some London merchants, who were, at last, employed by the Government to manage the payment of the interest of the national debt. Both the East India Company and the Bank of England sprang from the energy of private individuals, strengthened by union, and directed

with skill that produced success and confidence. Our immense railway speculations are all managed by companies, in which the officers are elective, by those who are entitled to vote by the property qualification; each of them being a kind of body politic, liable, like the greater one, to divisions and disputes, but governed with much more wisdom and direct adaptation of means to ends than are displayed in conducting the affairs of the nation itself. Yet, in the beginning of the railway era, so far was the Government, or the Legislature, from encouraging these companies, that they had to encounter an immense amount of opposition; they now compel the Government to a course of special legislation and management for them alone. Then there are our large private mercantile firms, all exhibiting the same principle—union of effort, and mutual confidence—at work with the best results. In nothing are the English so distinguished from the other nations of Europe as in this general readiness and ability of acting together for a common purpose, without the application of any external support or coercion from the Executive. In France, it is acknowledged by one of their ablest statesmen, that the principle is scarcely yet comprehended, and its application, on a large scale, almost unknown. In France, they say, the Government must act with us, or we can do nothing; in England, we cry, let the Government only stand out of our way, and we will effect all. Both systems have their advantages

and defects: the French Government, when it superintends a public improvement, does it well—witness their noble public edifices, squares, and monuments; if our Government meddles with anything of the sort, nothing but a miserable botching of the whole affair is to be expected, both in the management and the result. Had any French Ministry perpetrated such a cluster of architectural atrocities as the National Gallery, the stunted Nelson's Pillar, and those triumphs of ugliness—very prizes of deformity—the Fountains in Trafalgar-square—the indignation of the public would have driven it from power. But, on the other hand, our Docks and Railways, with which the Government has never interfered, are miracles of constructive ability.

But all these things, it may be said, are created in the spirit of gain, and that the activity and union from which they spring are but more effective demonstrations of the potency among us of the Mammon of unrighteousness. Those who say this, leave half the triumphs of united effort out of sight. For moral, religious, and benevolent purposes we join as readily, and act as energetically, as we do in worldly matters. And in the spirit with which we do this, the "May Meetings" take their rise. No one can say that the purposes for which men unite at them are selfish, narrow or circumscribed to any creed, country, or complexion. The objects of these assemblies of earnest and zealous men are too numerous to be detailed; their name is Legion; they include the gatherings of socie-



OPENING OF THE HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE, ON THURSDAY LAST, MAY 1.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



ties for missions of different powerful sects, for the education of the Blind, the Orphan, and the Deaf and Dumb, for the supply of books to those who could not or would not purchase them, for rendering the Scriptures into foreign tongues, for visiting the sick, for encouraging temperance, for converting the Jews, for discountenancing war—in short, for almost every conceivable purpose, religious or philanthropic, there is a society, with a machinery and management as complete and as actively worked as that of any company for a commercial purpose. Can any selfishness be charged on those who so munificently support these societies, that the total revenue raised for these objects within the month of May, at Exeter Hall alone, equals the whole income of many states? The energies and talents displayed in this sphere of action are wonderful; to a foreigner they are almost incomprehensible; to a foreign Government they would be alarming. The suspicious and despotic states of the Continent would not tolerate such assemblies; they would never believe that such masses could be brought together for purely benevolent purposes, and would see danger to the State in every eloquent appeal to the religious or moral feelings. In France, so great is the terror of political meetings, that persons cannot assemble together even for public worship without legal authority, lest the religious privilege might be abused and converted into a means of political agitation. Here, political agitation is in a manner legalised, and its existence is as perfectly known to the Government as any other fact; yet no Minister would dare to prohibit the sitting of the Anti-Maynooth Conference at the Crown and Anchor. But, in "the May Meetings," politics are altogether avoided; men of all parties are seen acting together, and we have seen Mr. Sheil and Sir R. Inglis, side by side on the same platform. Such is the happy result of our freer system, that leaves private enterprise to work out its own ends in its own manner, provided the general laws of the country are observed, and permits individual philanthropy to be exercised unchecked by suspicious controul. We have great cause to be thankful that neither in religion nor commerce are our principles or activity weighed down by a Government that starts at every manifestation of freedom of thought. When the rulers suspect the people, the people distrust each other, and thus the habit of uniting for a common object cannot be learned. The "May Meetings" are not political; but they could only have sprung up under a free political system.

#### OPENING OF THE HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.

At length, this new bridge across the Thames, from Hungerford Market to Lambeth, has been so far completed as to be opened to the public on Thursday, at noon. There was no ceremonial, but the gates were merely opened to foot passengers, on the payment of a toll of one halfpenny at either end. The bridge was inspected by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a few days since: it is, certainly, a remarkable work of construction and mechanical skill; and, though its details have often been submitted to the public, we are justified in quoting the following as the most accurate, as well as recent: they were submitted by Mr. Cowper to the Royal Institution, on the 18th ult.:

The bridge is for foot passengers only: it consists of four broad chains, viz. two chains, one above the other, on each side of the platform; each chain consists of ten and eleven links alternately, and near the piers, of eleven and twelve. This increased strength is to meet the increased strain which takes place near the piers. The chain of the Menai Bridge is only five links wide, and the chain of the Hammersmith only six links wide; but the great breadth of the Hungerford chain (viz. eleven links, or about two feet,) gives them great power to resist the effects of the wind, and thus to prevent vibration. Two brick piers, in the Italian style, are built in the river, over which the chains are carried, forming thus a central and two side spans.

The two piers are in height .. .. .	80 feet
The central span between the piers (being 110 feet wider than the Menai Bridge) .. .. .	674 feet
The length between the abutments .. .. .	1324 feet
Deflection of the chain .. .. .	50 feet
Length of each link (7 in. wide, 1 in. thick) .. .. .	24 feet
Weight of each link .. .. .	53 cwt
(The connecting pins are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.)	
The whole number of links .. .. .	2600
Their weight .. .. .	715 tons
The number of links in the centre span .. .. .	1280
Their weight .. .. .	332 tons
Width of the platform .. .. .	14 feet
Height above high water at the centre of centre span .. .. .	32½ feet
Height near the piers .. .. .	28½ feet
(giving a rise of four feet in the centre. This gives additional height for the river traffic, and produces a graceful curve, and prevents any appearance of swagging.)	
The section of the chains at the centre of centre span is .. .. .	296 sq. in.
near the piers .. .. .	312 sq. in.

A square inch of iron breaks with 27 or 29 tons; but 17½ tons is taken as the *impairing weight*, i.e. the weight at which it begins to stretch; we have, therefore, for the weight the bridge will actually bear—

296  $\times$  17½ tons = 5180 tons,  
while 296  $\times$  5 tons = 1480 tons,

is the greatest load that can be put upon it. This is taking a crowd standing close together to be 100lb. per square foot. The entire weight of the chain, the platform, and a full load upon it, would make a load of about 1,000 tons on each pier, being about 84 tons on each square foot of brick work, or not quite 14 cwt. on each square inch. The chains are attached to large wrought iron vertical plates at the summits of the piers; these plates are firmly bolted together, and also to a strong horizontal plate, the whole forming what is called a saddle. The saddle is not fixed to the pier, but rests on fifty friction rollers, these resting on a thick iron plate, which is supported by a solid mass of iron and timber girders. The pier itself, being pierced with arches, may be considered to consist of four columns of brickwork; the girders, therefore, are so arranged, that no weight is thrown on the arches, the whole weight resting on the columns. The saddle is capable of moving eighteen inches each way, equal to three feet entire motion; so that if either span were crowded the chains would adjust themselves, and the strain be still perpendicular upon the piers, and have no tendency to pull the pier over.

The method of putting up the chains was thus:—Two sets of wire ropes, each consisting of three ropes, were hung from abutment to abutment over the piers, in the exact situation the chains were to occupy,—these *scaffold ropes*, as they may be called, being distant from each other equal to the length of the connecting pin. A few feet above the scaffold ropes, two other ropes were hung in like manner; on these traversed two light boxes, very much resembling a carpenter's bench turned topsy-turvy. These *cradles*, as they are called, were connected together, and contained two windlasses, like those over a common well; these cradles held the workmen. A barge containing the links was moored under the cradles: four men in the cradles hauled up a link; and when they had raised it above the scaffold ropes, the connecting pin was put through, and the pin being allowed to rest on the scaffold ropes, of course supported the link. The cradles were then moved forward, and two links joined to the single link, then one joined to the two; the chain consisting, thus, in the first instance, of alternately two and one links. When this two-and-one-link chain was completed, the scaffold ropes were not required, the two-and-one-link chain forming, as it were, a scaffold for the rest of the links; and thus was this bridge erected *without any scaffolding*, but these few ropes, and without the slightest impediment to the navigation, and without a single accident. The cost was—

Brickwork, £63,000 by Mr. Chadwick.  
Iron work, 17,000 by Sandys, Carne, and Vivian.

£80,000  
The money was raised by—  
3200 Shares of £25 .. £80,000  
By Loan .. .. . 25,000

£105,000

Engineer in chief—Sir I. K. Brunel. Resident Engineer—Mr. P. Pritchard Baly.

ELECTION FOR WOODSTOCK.—On Thursday, Lord Henry Loftus was elected for the borough of Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis of Blandford, without opposition.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—On Thursday, an inquest was held at Ashton, respecting the unfortunate persons killed by the late melancholy accident on the trunk line of railway from the Sheffield and Manchester line to Ashton and Stalybridge. The verdict was "Accidental death," accompanied by a strongly expressed opinion that the accident was attributable to the bad, or insufficient quality, of the materials used, the inferior workmanship, and the negligence of the company's servants.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Despite all effort and the national pretention of the French people to enter into the spirit of horseracing, nothing really can be more absurd to an Englishman than the fuss and preparation antecedent to a race on the Champs-Mars. A huddle of Newmarket and Epsom! Chiffney and John Scott—Flying Children and Running Rein—what a mockery they make of it. I am inclined to think that the only man in France who has a real love and knowledge of horsemanship, is Eugene Sue—he, at any rate, has written the history of one horse, and that horse too, who may be esteemed the very fountain of the best blood out of Africa—the Godolphin Arab; but to see the "rile attempts" that are made here to induce the "pig-skin," is tolerable, and not to be endured. However, there are great expectations entertained that the approaching races will be what is here called brilliant; there have been a large number of horses entered, and some of them of tolerable stock. The first start will come off at two o'clock next Sunday, and there are five prizes to be contested. The first is a purse of a thousand francs, for horses of all ages; those having already won to carry weight. M. d'Ecoville is the present favourite. All the snobs are talking of Jockey Clubs and St. Leger. I would give something were Vates or Mellich here—fine food for observation—how they would take the shine out of these *gobemouches*!

At the last sitting of the Academie des Sciences, M. Arago presented a calculating boy, whose capacity for algebraic combinations surpasses every instance hitherto related of the kind. You recollect the two boys, Vico Mangiamelle, and little Moudeux well. Wonderful as these were, the present wonder exceeds them. In almost every instance where this faculty has been found, instead of cultivating and seeking to develop its latent powers, it has been made a property of, and exhibited by charlatans. The present child is, however, saved from this, for the parents are determined to place him under prudent guidance. I was present at M. Arago's, when he performed the most complicated calculations, mentally, and on paper; and the little fellow explains satisfactorily, after his manner, the means he uses to arrive at the solution. The Academie has commanded a commission to give an account, at an early sitting, of the disposition of the boy, and the plan adopted by which the calculations are made.

There are great preparations being made for the *Fête du Roi* for the first of May. All the *badauds* are in ecstasies; the distribution of alms in the 12 arrondissements, is a subject of pleasant thoughts; the public rejoicings will be on an extensive scale; they are to last from two o'clock in the day until a late hour of night. In the Champs-Élysées, two immense temporary theatres have been erected for a grand military pantomimic spectacle. There are four orchestras for those who choose to dance, and various prizes to be contested for. A grand concert will be given in the Garden of the Tuilleries. Fireworks innumerable will cast their scintillations in various quarters of the city, and the great avenue of the Champs-Élysées, and the various public edifices, are to be splendidly illuminated. It is with such means the Parisians are to be regaled—all glare, heat, excitement, and conventionalism; but even this is better than the melancholy London exhibition of painted sweeps and begrimed paupers. Still, in England the heart of its multitude sighs for the perfumed Mar, the green fields, and its ancient Maypole; but there all is of the city and of the earth earthly. I never feel Paris so wretched as during the bright Spring months and the early days of Summer; then, I confess to you, I would almost exchange the Louvre for a quiet stroll in the long shady lanes of Twickenham, or a gipsying in the woods of Norwood.

##### FRANCE.

The Paris papers are much occupied with the temporary secession of M. Guizot from the Ministry. Nobody doubts that the cause assigned is the real one, indisposition; but some of the opposition papers pretend that he will not return to office, and that M. Duchatel, who has been appointed *ad interim*, as the *Moniteur* states, will permanently occupy the post. We do not think there is any real ground for supposing that this will be the case. M. Guizot has retired to his country residence; but it is situated at Passy, almost within a stone's throw of the Tuilleries, so that there is nothing to prevent him from paying attention to the passing political topics of the day. It seems most likely that it is M. Guizot's intention to do so. Indeed, the *Constitutionnel* says that he has reserved for his immediate consideration, during his stay at Passy, the three following questions—Right of Search, Texas, and the marriage of the Queen of Spain.

The *Journal des Débats* replies in these terms to the insinuations of the Opposition press:—

"The health of M. Guizot never caused any serious uneasiness. He has only need of repose, and that repose will be but of short duration. The statesman and orator has merely solicited and obtained from the King a leave of absence, in order to reappear in full vigour at the tribune, and to continue the contest which he has for five years conducted with so much talent. The Foreign-office is confided provisionally to M. Duchatel. It is the only reply which could properly be given to the calumnious statements of certain journals, which, not being able to overthrow the Government, endeavoured, in a clumsy manner, to divide it."

In the Chamber of Peers, on Monday, M. Victor Hugo, M. Bertin de Vaux, and the other newly-created peers, were introduced with the usual ceremonies, and took the oaths and their seats. The resolution of the Chamber of Deputies for the conversion of the Five per Cents., was communicated to the House and referred to a Committee.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the Paris and Lyons Railway met on Tuesday, and came to a definitive resolution on the important question of the terminus. The committee decided unanimously that there should be a separate terminus for the Lyons line, and that it should be placed somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Place de la Bastille, as was proposed by the Government.

A decision has been given in the suit instituted by Madame Grisi against M. Vattel, for the recovery of 10,000 francs, detained by that gentleman in consequence of the *prima donna's* refusal to appear in the "Matrimonio Segreto." The decision was in favour of the manager.

According to the accounts from Switzerland in the Paris papers, the canton of Berne is in a state of alarming ferment. A popular assembly most hostile to the Government was to have taken place on the 27th ult., and great apprehensions existed of a revolution following, similar to the ultra-Radical one lately accomplished in the canton of Vaud. According to a letter of the 23rd, the inhabitants were about to form into a national guard for the protection of persons and property.

##### THE UNITED STATES.

New York papers to the 8th ult. have been received by the packet *Independence*. They do not so much as mention Mr. Polk's Oregon oration, which has become quite a dead letter with them, and in two southern papers, in which we find some allusions made to it, it is treated as a most indiscreet affair. Our American friends are too busy preparing themselves for an active spring trade, and in promoting railway extension, to afford time even for conversation on Mr. Polk's freaks of territorial annexation.

General Almonte, with his family, sailed from New York for Vera Cruz, in the frigate *Anahuac*, on the 3rd ult.; he leaves the country under the firm impression that Mexico will, if she has not already, make a declaration of war against the United States.

President Polk was proceeding in the completion of his cabinet, in doing which he had most ruthlessly removed almost every one of the old officials, and appointed friends of his own in their stead. This conduct was loudly complained of by the press.

Santa Anna was not to have a public trial. A statement of the specific charges against him had been delivered to him, to which he was to reply in writing, to be laid before the grand jury appointed to try him, but whose authority he denies upon certain points.

A large steamer is said to be building at Boston, to be the first of a line of ocean steamers between New York and Liverpool. It is said she will be ready on the 4th of July next.

There are late accounts from Mexico and Texas by this arrival, but they do not announce anything very definite. Of course the southern papers, from which the extracts of news are copied, make it out that the Texans are decidedly in favour of annexation, but this is evidently false. They suppress the articles from papers opposed to it, and so only give one side of the question. Displays of enthusiasm are given out as having been made at Galveston and Houston on the night of the news of the annexation resolutions having been carried, but the New Orleans papers all admit that there are strong manifestations of opposition to annexation, and that no easy consummation of the measure is to be looked for.

Reputation has already made its appearance in Texas. A portion of the citizens of Montgomery and Milan counties have given notice to the sheriffs that they shall resist forcibly all attempts to collect the taxes from them.

The Stock Market at New York was depressed. The rate of Exchange 94 to 92 premium, and rather tending downward. The cotton market was firm, and business generally in a satisfactory state.

STATE BALL.—The Lord Chamberlain has caused cards to be issued for a state ball on the 19th of May, at St. James's Palace.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON'S GRAND BALL.—On Monday night one of the most splendid balls of the season was given by Viscountess Palmerston, at the noble lord's residence, on Carlton-house-terrace. It was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, their Serene Highnesses Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipsthal, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. A suite of the saloons was thrown open for the reception of the visitors, the principal apartment being converted into a *salon de danse*, where raised seats were provided for the use of the Royal personages who had honoured her ladyship by their company. The several rooms were all brilliantly illuminated. In the dining-room, on the ground floor, a *recherché* supper was supplied to the company, that repast being announced exactly at one o'clock.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The preliminaries have now been arranged for the matrimonial alliance of the Marquis of Worcester, eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort, and Lady Georgiana Curzon, eldest daughter of Earl Howe; and we understand the nuptials will be solemnised towards the close of the season.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PARTIAL ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Several petitions having been presented, complaining of the operation of the £20 clause of the last session, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the act, which was agreed to.

THE CONDEMNED SERMON ON SUNDAY LAST.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE drew attention to the facts of the disgraceful scene which had taken place in Newgate, on the delivery of the condemned sermon preached on last Sunday, prior to the execution of Hocker. The chapel was turned into a theatre; admission was by tickets from the sheriffs, and the criminal was so placed as to be submitted to the scrutiny of all who felt pleasure in watching the movements of the prisoner's feelings, as evidenced by the countenance. In the strongest manner the noble marquis deprecated the prostitution of our solemn church service and liturgy to purposes so theatrical as these; and pointed out the absurdity, if not the injustice, of causing an unconvicted prisoner (Connor) to receive the sacrament on the same apparent terms as that of the convicted criminal, whose dying hours were thus rendered a scene for the pleasurable excitement of the spectators.—Lord BROUGHAM joined in the condemnation of the practice pursued by the City authorities in ministering to the morbid love of excitement which characterised individuals.—Lord STANLEY admitted the gross impropriety of the proceedings, as they had been described, and promised, on the part of the Government, an inquiry into the facts of the case.—The Duke of RICHMOND thought that the City authorities had no power to control the sheriffs. The best mode of procedure would be to bring in a short bill, prohibiting in future the admission of strangers to the condemned sermon.—The subject dropped, after some remarks from Lord REDENBALLE, and an expression of acquiescence, on the part of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in the course which had been suggested to him.

The house adjourned at a quarter past six.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—On the motion that the report on this bill be brought up, Mr. LAW moved that the report should be brought up that day six months. The hon. gentleman contended that they should either continue the usual grant of £9000, or abrogate the grant altogether, leaving the Catholics of Ireland to support the college in the efficiency in which they might think it ought to be maintained.—A long discussion ensued, but there was nothing either new or interesting in the arguments. The speakers in favour of the bill were Mr. V. Smith, Lord Norreys, Lord Dalmeny, Sir C. Douglas, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Round, and Mr. Borthwick. The gentlemen who spoke against it, were Mr. Hindley and Mr. Brotherton. Some attention was subsequently excited by a speech of Mr. FOX MAULE, who accused Sir R. Peel of inconsistency. Mr. FOX MAULE also charged Sir R. Peel with having encouraged the "No Popery" cry, in order to defeat the Melbourne Cabinet, in the year 1838, and quoted a letter from the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, giving a quotation from a speech of Sir R. Peel to a deputation which waited upon him relative to church extension in Scotland.

That quotation was expressive of apprehension in consequence of the exertions making for the extension of the Roman Catholic religion throughout Europe. Mr. FOX MAULE said he should vote for the amendment, with the sole and simple view of putting a stop to the measure itself.—Mr. PRINGLE (who recently resigned his situation as one of the Lords of the Treasury, rather than vote for the bill) said that upon all ordinary measures of Government, Sir R. Peel had his fullest confidence, from the wisdom observable in his measures, and most ready was he to give way to the superior judgment of that right hon. gentleman. But in the present measure there were involved some things upon which he could not yield his own judgment to any man. He feared that measure had a tendency—not contemplated by his right hon. friend—to give an impetus to the growing power of the Roman Catholics in the British realms.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL having spoken in support of the bill, Sir R. PEEL answered the charges of inconsistency made against him in reference to Catholic Emancipation. He said:—Till within a month of the period when I myself consented to bring forward the measure for the relief of the Roman Catholic disabilities, I did contemplate my retirement from office,—not because I shrunk from the responsibility of proposing that measure,—not because I was afraid of the charge of inconsistency,—not because I was not prepared to make the sacrifice of private friendship and political connexions,—but because I honestly believed my retirement might promote the success of the measure I then thought necessary, and that it might assist my noble friend in carrying that measure, were to make the sacrifice of office, and give, as I intended to give it, a cordial support in my private capacity. But when did I change my opinion? I changed my opinion when it was demonstrated to me that it was necessary I should make sacrifices, that I should retain office. Sir R. Peel gave this opinion of the course which ought to be pursued by public men. "Notwithstanding the taunts thrown out against me, I repeat that, believing this measure to be of advantage to the public, foreseeing the opposition by which it would be encountered—in spite of taunts and sarcasms, I again say, I think it is more becoming in me to propose this measure, and submit to the consequences, rather than say I think it necessary, but I advise you on the opposite side of the house to come forward and expose yourselves to the obloquy of proposing it. This is the principle on which I think public men should act with respect to the retention of office; that if I believed now my retirement from office would facilitate the carrying this measure, I should infinitely prefer the course of relinquishing office, and supporting it in a private station." Sir R. Peel then said that the manifestation of public feeling in this country respecting the grant, much as he respected it, only imposed on him additional obligations to adhere steadily in the course he had adopted.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE spoke against the bill, and Mr. COLLETT in its favour. On a division, the numbers were—

For the motion .. .. .	232
For the amendment .. .. .	119
Majority .. .. .	113

The resolution in favour of the grant was then agreed to.

The house again divided on the motion of Mr. TANCRED, to add to the resolution of the committee, that provision be made out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, the words, "until provision shall be made for the same by any act to be passed in this or any subsequent session of Parliament, either out of any surplus in the hands of the ecclesiastical commissioners of Ireland, or by any assessment of the lands of Ireland to an amount equivalent to the remission of tithes made to the landlords of Ireland by the Tithe Commutation Act, as Parliament may deem most advisable"—

For Mr. Tancred's motion .. .. .	52
Against it .. .. .	128
Majority against Mr. Tancred's motion .. .. .	76

The house adjourned at half past twelve o'clock.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE AUCTION DUTIES AND THE PROPERTY TAX.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE having moved the second reading of the Auction Duties Repeal Bill, Lord BROUGHAM expressed his disapproval of the bill, and remarked that he supposed we owed the remission of this and some other duties to the Income-tax Bill. Adverting to the latter measure, Lord Brougham noticed a gross piece of negligence on the part of some Income tax Commissioners. A citizen of London, living at the east end of the town, had occasion to purchase something or other at a chandler's shop, and when he got home he found it was wrapped up in a return—the original signed return—made the other day under the Property-tax Act, by a person whose name was appended to it, stating the profits of his trade under one head, and of his profession (for he had both) under another head. The paper had been shown to him (Lord Brougham), and might have been seen by twenty other persons; and if some of these returns were selling for waste paper, he should like to know where it was to end. It gave him great concern to find a case of negligence of so gross a description. A noble friend of his had had a conversation with a gentleman, a member of the other house of Parliament, who lived near Clapham, and who stated that in a public conveyance he happened to say, "That is a handsome villa on the right;" when a stranger replied, "Yes, and it will very soon be in the market; I dare say, you may buy it cheap, if you like it." "Indeed," said the gentleman, "what do you mean?" "Why, I happen to know," was the answer, "that the owner, though he is supposed to be a respectable and wealthy merchant in the City, has given in his profits under the Property-tax as amounting to nothing for the last two or three years;" and therefore he inferred that he would soon be in the *Gazette*, and his villa for sale. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord who made this communication to him (Lord Brougham) told him that he had himself given in his income, not at what it really was, for he had for three years, from the state of foreign trade, lost many thousands instead of gaining; but he had paid the tax, presuming (as the fact was) that profitable trade would return; it was on his mentioning that, and saying how fatal to his credit in the City the knowledge of such losses might at the time have been, that he was led to add this proof that the returns got known.—The second reading of the bill was ultimately agreed to.

The house at an early hour adjourned till Friday.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There not being 40 members present at four o'clock, the SPEAKER declared the house adjourned till next day.—There were only thirty members in attendance.

The house has now been sitting for three months, and this is the first instance this session in which the Speaker did not find 40 members present at four o'clock, a circumstance unprecedented for many years.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house sat only for a couple of hours, and the business was of a general and unimportant character. The third reading of the Maynooth Grant Bill was postponed till the 19th inst. The other incident worthy of note was the postponement of Lord John Russell's resolutions respecting the labouring classes till the 26th inst. These resolutions will be found below, among the *Notices and Miscellaneous Business*.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

RAILWAY BILL COMMITTEES.—Sir G. CLERK, in the absence of Lord G. Somerset, moved that every committee on a railway bill shall, with their report on the bill, state whether the provisions of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Bill, the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill, and the Lands



Clauses Consolidation Bill, have been complied with; and, if they shall not have been complied with, state in what respects they have not been complied with, and the reasons for such non-compliance. That the committee on every bill, other than a railway bill, to which the provisions of the Companies Consolidation Bill, or the Lands Consolidation Bill, are applicable, shall report to the house any non-compliance with such provisions, and shall state their reasons for permitting such non-compliance. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. RUTHERFORD moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate admission to the Lay or Secular Chairs of the Universities of Scotland, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

Mr. Sergeant MURPHY's motion for taking into consideration the question of ministers' money in Ireland, was postponed.—Dr. BOWRING also postponed his resolution for improving public accounts.

The Earl of LINCOLN moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the Inclosure of Commons and Waste Lands in England and Wales. He entered at some length into the details of the bill, and, after a short conversation, the motion was agreed to.

The Earl of LINCOLN also moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the Drainage of Lands in England and Wales.—Agreed to.

Sir G. CLERK moved for leave, to bring in a Bill to amend the Merchant Seamen's Fund Act. The object of the bill is to amalgamate and place under one control the Merchant Seamen's Fund; the amount to be invested in public securities, on the same terms as the money placed in Savings Banks.—Motion agreed to.

The Exchequer Bills (£9,379,600) Bill was read a second time, and the house adjourned at nine o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

After the presentation of various petitions, the Duke of BUCKINGHAM inquired whether Chaplains of Gaols were authorised to withhold any statement made by a prisoner in gaol, referring to the recent case of Tawell.—The Duke of WELLINGTON had no authority to answer the question, but understood by the Canon-law, that a clergyman is prohibited from revealing a confession, except in a case where it was necessary for the protection of his own life, or to prevent the commission of high treason.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The following bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed:—The London, Worcester, and South Staffordshire Railway (Dudley to Wolverhampton) Bill; the London, Worcester, and South Staffordshire Railway (Dudley and Sedgley Branch) Bill; and the London, Chatham, and North Kent Railway Bill.

The Surrey and Sussex Roads Bill was read a third time and passed. The Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct Railway Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

The Bristol and Exeter Railway Branches Bill, after a few words from Mr. G. BANKES, was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

After some conversation the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the house, at its rising, do adjourn until Monday.—Agreed to.

Sir R. PEEL then moved the order of the day that the house resolve itself into a committee on the Maynooth College Bill. On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. HINDLEY strongly protested against this bill passing into a law; it would cause the greatest discontent and dissatisfaction, both in England and in Ireland. He would enter his protest against the measure; and if any hon. member would second him, he would move that the committee be postponed for six months. (Hear.)—Colonel SIBTHORP said he would willingly second any motion to get rid of the bill.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE LAW OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.—The House of Lords has nominated a Select Committee, consisting of twenty two Peers, to inquire into and investigate the existing law of debtor and creditor, and to consider also the petitions that have been presented, in such numbers, on the subject of the present state of that law. This Select Committee was directed to report thereon to the House at the conclusion of their labours. They met for the first time on Monday next, and the house has ordered that all petitions presented this session upon the subject shall be referred to the Committee.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

NEW MEMBERS.—On Monday Colonel Austen took the oaths and his seat for West Kent; and on Thursday Mr. Barkly took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Leominster, in the room of Mr. Greenaway, resigned.

THE LABOURING CLASSES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—The following are Lord John Russell's proposed resolutions on this subject:—1. That the present state of political tranquillity, and the recent revival of trade, afford to this house a favourable opportunity to consider of such measures as may tend permanently to improve the condition of the labouring classes. 2. That those laws which impose duties usually called protective tend to impair the efficiency of labour, to restrict the free interchange of commodities, and to impose on the people unnecessary taxation. 3. That the present Corn-law tends to check improvements in agriculture, produces uncertainty in all farming speculations, and holds out to the owners and occupiers of land prospects of special advantage which it fails to secure. 4. That this house will take the said laws into consideration, with a view to such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial to all classes of her Majesty's subjects. 5. That the freedom of industry would be promoted by a careful revision of the Law of Parochial Settlement which now prevails in England and Wales. 6. That a systematic plan of colonisation would partially relieve those districts of the country where the deficiency of employment has been most injurious to the labourers in husbandry. 7. That the improvements made of late years in the education of the people, as well as its more general diffusion, have been seen with satisfaction by this house. 8. That this house will be ready to give its support to measures, founded on liberal and comprehensive principles, which may be conducive to the further extension of religious and moral instruction. 9. That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, to lay the foregoing resolutions before her Majesty.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE REPORT.—On Wednesday evening Mr. ESTCOURT brought up a report from the Committee on Standing Orders, which stated, that in the case of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill the standing orders ought to be dispensed with, and a similar course in the cases of the Londonderry and Enniskillen and the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway Bills, and also in the Tottenham and Farringdon Railway Bill. That in the cases of the Irish Great Western Railway (Dublin to Galway), the Direct Northern Railway (No. 2), and the Wells and Dereham Railway, the standing orders ought not to be dispensed with; and that the parties promoting those projects should not be allowed to proceed with them. The report was agreed to.

#### COURT AND HAUT TON.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT TO CLAREMONT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert left town for Claremont on Monday afternoon. The visit was intended to have been made last Saturday; but was deferred in consequence of the Prince of Wales and the junior branches of the Royal family being unexpectedly attacked with the whooping-cough.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM CLAREMONT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned from Claremont on Thursday. In the course of the day her Majesty and the Prince visited the National Gallery.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF HANOVER.—There is a cheering prospect of the eye sight of the Crown Prince of Hanover being partially restored. His Royal Highness is at present totally blind of one eye; but any strong light affects the other eye, over which he wears a green shade. The Crown Princess is in that interesting situation from which it may be expected that her Royal Highness will shortly present the Prince with a successor to the throne of Hanover.

BIRTHDAY OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, on Thursday, witnessed his 76th birthday, having been born on the 1st of May, 1769.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S BANQUET.—His Excellency the French Ambassador, Count de St. Aulaire, gave a magnificent banquet on Wednesday evening at the French Embassy in Manchester-square, in honour of the 45th of his Majesty the King of the French. The party invited comprised most of the foreign Ministers, and the principal members of the Government. All the guests of the noble Count were attired in full uniform, wearing the ribbons and decorations of knighthood to which they were entitled. The only toasts given at the termination of the dinner, were those of his Majesty Louis Philippe and our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria.

ALMACK'S.—The ball on Wednesday night closed the first subscription of these delightful réunions, to which a very brilliant party of the nobility resorted. The rooms were, as usual, admirably decorated by the rarest plants, and tastefully illuminated. Jullien and his full band occupied the orchestra. It is asserted that the ladies patronesses intend to have a *bal costumé* this season, when the Royal Family will be invited to honour the assembly by their gracious presence.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DR. WOLFF'S JOURNEY TO BOKHARA.—On Wednesday afternoon there was a very numerous meeting at Exeter hall, for the purpose of hearing from Dr. Wolff a statement relative to his mission to Bokhara, in search of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly. The platform was crowded by persons of distinction, including a great many ladies, among whom were Lady Georgiana Wolff, Mohum Lal, the Afghan, was also on the platform, splendidly attired in the costume of his country. The chair having been taken by Admiral Sir E. Codrington, the secretary read the report. Dr. Wolff, who was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, then came forward. The rev. gentleman, who held a small Bible in his right hand, looked much better than he did on his first arrival in England, but is still far from well. Dr. Wolff having advanced to the centre of the platform, was again enthusiastically cheered. The rev. doctor entered into the details of his perilous journey, and gave a vivid and characteristic description of the many dangers he had gone through. At the conclusion of Dr. Wolff's address, the Rev. G. Stoddart came forward, and said that, as the only surviving brother of Colonel Stoddart, he begged to express his admiration of the generous conduct of Dr. Wolff, but he could not conceal his disapprobation at the insinuations thrown out against the relatives of Colonel Stoddart, as well as against

Colonel Stoddart himself. The insinuations were put forth in a book, the authorship of which could not be mistaken.—Captain Grover denied that he had made any insinuations, but a long altercation ensued. After some further discussion, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Dr. Wolff, and it was agreed that a national subscription should be opened, to present the rev. gentleman with some suitable testimonial.

T. E. LEAGUE BAZAAR, AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—For the information of our country readers, we supply some particulars of this Bazaar, which is to be opened at Covent Garden Theatre, on Thursday next, the 5th inst. The public will be admitted from twelve in the morning till eight in the evening. On the first day the admission will be 10s. 6d.; 5s. on the 9th and 10th; 2s. 6d. on the 12th, and 1s. afterwards. Among the various products of British industry to be exhibited, there are some splendid specimens. There is one from Scotland, made for this bazaar, first of its pattern; the loom for which was prepared at an expense of one thousand pounds.—There is a bed, from Birmingham, which a traveller may carry with him in his pocket! he may spread it out whenever he pleases, and sleep softly and pleasantly on it; and, when he wakes, he may return it to his pocket, and go on his journey. It is said also that a *Bazaar Gazette* will be printed in the house each morning, containing the history of the previous day's business. The contributions which have been already sent to the Bazaar, amount to above £20,000.

ANTI-MAYNOOTH CONFERENCE.—A very numerous meeting took place on Wednesday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in order to protest against the increased grant to the College of Maynooth. It was composed of persons delegated by congregations of various religious denominations throughout the empire, the great majority being from dissenting bodies. Sir Culling Eardley Smith presided.

A SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER OF MR. DELARUE.—In a great part of our impression, last week, we stated that a man who gave his name Allen Kailmark, had been apprehended, in consequence of having written some letters to Hocker, acknowledging that he was the murderer of Mr. Delarue. Kailmark was examined first at the Mansion-house, and then at Marylebone, when he admitted that he had written the letters, but said the contents were all false. It appeared that the prisoner was a man of disordered intellect, and he was discharged.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

##### OXFORD.

April 28.

At a meeting of the hebdomadal board this day, the requisition for the condemnation of Tract XC. was referred to a committee to draw up a reply, which it is understood will be a courteous negative.

THE ARCHDEACON OF LONDON'S VISITATION.—On Tuesday morning the Venerable William Hale Hale, M.A., Archdeacon of London, held his annual visitation at St. Sepulchre's Church, Snow-hill. At the close of the sermon the names of the clergy were called, and the Archdeacon delivered his charge, in the course of which he regretted the apathy which prevailed about the proposed grant to Maynooth. He said, that a proposition such as that which had recently been made to the Legislature would have been met, three or four years since, both on the part of the clergy and laity, by a universal feeling of indignation; now, however, apathy seemed to prevail.—The Church was mute—and religious principle appeared to have given way to the expediency of the politician. He (the Archdeacon) thought he should not properly discharge the duties of his office, if he failed to express his opinion on this matter, and to point out the nature of the contest with the Church of Rome, which the most superficial observer would perceive was rapidly approaching. The Archdeacon, after some further remarks on the rapid strides of Popery, cautioned the clergy against disunion among themselves.

#### AGGRAVATION OF CRIME.

THE wretch Hocker having paid the penalty of his crime, it is to be hoped that the circumstances connected with the sad affair will soon be all forgotten. Some of the newspapers have pandered to a very vitiated taste, by giving doubtful, but disgusting details of incidents connected with the murder, and with Hocker's career. It might have been all very well to publish the facts which had connexion with the fatal transaction itself—because the public take an interest in such records—but there is a growing disposition on the part of a few journalists to engraft a mass of fiction upon a very small foundation of fact. In a late number of the *Morning Herald*, we find the following just and pointed reprobation of the mischievous arts adopted by the newspapers in question to obtain a circulation. Our contemporary says:—

A mischievous tone has for years pervaded the records of crime, as published in one class of papers. There is displayed in such accounts, generally, no feeling of detestation of the crime or condemnation of the criminal, at all approaching to that which ought to be entertained in a Christian country. On the contrary, a certain order of newspapers most generally read by "the dangerous classes," write of the delinquent as a sort of hero, and record his words and actions as if they were those of a dying patriot. In the case of the late murder at Salt Hill, the conductors of one of the picture papers, started in imitation of the *Illustrated London News*, not content with engraving a portrait of the convict, had the portrait printed on a broad sheet, with the name of the paper attached, and hawked about the streets for pence. Such conduct is not a matter of indifference at a time when almost every morning's paper records a fresh murder. We have had instances showing how the most heinous crimes will be imitated merely on account of the notoriety which they confer on the perpetrators. See, for example, the defence read by the person lately convicted (Hocker)—a specimen of a vanity so intense, as to make its victim reckless of the chance of escape which might have been open to him had he relied upon the exertions of his counsel. In an enormous city, containing thousands whose minds are habituated to the extreme depths of depravity, such honour (it is not less) shown to murderers demands, in our opinion, the attention of our rulers. It creates and sustains the taste to which it panders, and the extreme interest which leads the lowest classes of people to purchase an assassin's portrait, differs very little from admiration of his exploits.

#### POLICE.

REMOVAL OF MR. CARUS WILSON TO JERSEY.—On Saturday, at the MANSION HOUSE, Mr. Carus Wilson charged some of the persons concerned in the execution of the writ of the Jersey authorities with having committed an assault upon him. The Lord Mayor dismissed the summons. When the decision was made known, Mr. Carus Wilson was informed that the authorities were determined to proceed at once en route to Jersey, and that his luggage must at once be packed up. Mr. Wilson, who was staying at Anderson's Hotel, at first demurred; but, finding resistance vain, he proceeded to get ready, and two cabs were speedily procured: on the top of the first was placed the great man's boxes and portmanteau. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards, which was about twelve o'clock, appeared the Vicomte of Jersey, leading his prisoner out of the hotel by the left arm, whom he handed into the vehicle with the act of a man vested with authority, although the contrast was most ludicrous, the Vicomte not reaching above the elbow of the prisoner, who carried in his right hand a tremendous walking-stick, and looking down upon his gaoler with the most supreme contempt. As soon as he had deposited the great man inside the cab, he entered also, and drove off; while in the second one entered Shackell and the two Jersey gaolers. As soon as all was ready, the captive and captors proceeded at a rattling pace to the Nine Elms Station, for Southampton, from whence they proceeded by steam to Jersey.—A letter has been received in London from Mrs. Carus Wilson, in which that lady says, "that her husband was, upon his arrival in Jersey, lodged in prison in a felon's cell, in solitary confinement, with none but felon's fare allowed him, and a straw bed without sheets. He is denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, and all letters to him are to be opened by the gaol authorities."

ANOTHER SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that on the 9th of May, 1837, a most barbarous murder was committed on the person of Eliza Davis, barmaid to Mr. Wadley, landlord of the King's Arms, Frederick-street, Regent's-park. The horrid affair caused a considerable degree of excitement, but no clue could be gained with regard to the perpetrator of the diabolical and sanguinary deed. A well-dressed young man, who gave his name *Walter Chambers*, and who stated that he resided at 40, Whittebury-street, Euston-square, has been examined at MARYLEBONE Office, on his own confession, charged with having committed the murder.—Harriet Sparkes deposed that she was barmaid at Mr. Wadley's, the King Arms, and that on Friday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, the prisoner came into the house and said, "This is the place, I believe, where the girl was murdered." She told him it was, and he said, "I did it; I cut her throat over the bar."—Mr. Long: What further passed.—Witness: He called for a quart of gin, and asked me to give him credit for it, as he had no money. She told him that she had no power to give credit, when he said I'll jump over the bar, and serve you the same.—Hilsden, 42 8, took the prisoner into custody at the King's Arms, in consequence of information which he (witness) had received as to the confession made by the prisoner respecting his being the murderer of Eliza Davis, the barmaid.—Lewis French, a coffee and eating house keeper, living at 19, Little Charles-street, Regent's-park, stated that on the previous morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, the prisoner came into his (witness's) house and partook of some coffee, &c. He was a little the worse for drink.—Mr. Long: Tell me everything that transpired between you as to conversation.—Witness: He said to me, "I am the murderer. I cut the girl's throat."—In answer to further questions put by the magistrate, witness said the prisoner was not so far gone in drink as not to know what he was about.—Mr. Aggs said that the verdict of the jury who sat upon the body, was that of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.—The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say, replied, I have got myself into trouble, and I must get out of it, I suppose, in the best way I can. He was remanded.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR PHILIP CHARLES HENDERSON CALDERWOOD DURHAM, G.C.B.

This gallant admiral, the descendant and representative of an ancient and honourable Scottish house, has himself—a hero of Trafalgar—added by his own life and deeds considerable lustre to his family and name. Sir Philip Durham was the third son of James Durham, Esq., of Largo, in Fifeshire; he was born in 1765, and early embarked as a midshipman on board the *Trident*, with which he proceeded to North America. Afterwards, removing into the *Edgar*, he fought in Rodney's action off St. Vincent in 1780. In 1782 he joined the *Royal George*, as lieutenant, and was saved, though on board, when that ill-fated vessel sank at Spithead. Having attained the rank of captain, he, in 1793, assumed the command of the *Spitfire*, and captured several of the enemies' privateers in 1794: he was appointed to the *Anson*, which formed part of the armament sent against Quiberon, and with her he made many prizes. In 1805 he commanded the *Defiance* in Sir Robert Calder's action with the combined squadrons of France and Spain; and in the same year was wounded at the ever-memorable Trafalgar. In 1809, Captain Durham received an order from Lord Collingwood to hoist a red distinguishing broad pendant, and to take the command of the third division of his lordship's fleet. On the 31st July, 1810, he was promoted to be a flag-officer. Towards the conclusion of the war he was appointed commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands, and in his passage out thither in the *Venerable* he had the good fortune to capture two French frigates of the largest class. Whilst continuing in this eminent command, he obtained further laurels in several actions of importance. For these services in Trafalgar and the West Indies, he was made a K.C.B., and afterwards a G.C.B., and received the order of merit of France. In 1815 Sir Philip Durham co-operated in the reduction of Guadaloupe, and, in 1809, he became vice-admiral. In 1836-7 he was commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. Sir Philip represented Queenborough in Parliament in 1830; and Devises in 1836. He married first, 28th March, 1799, the Lady Charlotte Bruce, daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Elgin; and, secondly (her ladyship having died in 1816), in 1817, Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Henderson, Bart., of Fordel, in the county of Fife. The gallant admiral departed this life at Naples on the 2nd ultimo, having, unlike many of his companions in arms, survived for years to see his country enjoying the fruits of those naval achievements which have made her what she is. Still there arises a melancholy feeling as we thus contemplate another among the last of the mighty and victorious spirits of the war passing away.

So far regarding the personal history of Sir Philip Durham: of his family much also may be said. The pedigree of the Durhams of Largo, traces as far back as the time of King Robert Bruce, in whose reign a distinguished personage, a Sir William Durham, received a grant of the lands of Grange from the Scottish Monarch. From this Sir William, lineally descended Sir James Durham of Pittkerrow, who was knighted by King Charles I., and who dying in 1633, was succeeded by his son Sir James Durham, an eminent lawyer, and, like his father, a staunch royalist. Charles I. constituted this legal adherent his Clerk of the Exchequer, and Director of the Rolls. Sir James lost these offices during the Usurpation, but was reinstated after the restoration, when he received the honour of Knighthood from Charles II.; his third son, Sir Alexander Durham, Lord Lyon King of Arms, was also knighted by the same Monarch, and proved himself a conspicuous supporter of the royal cause in the field and the closet. James Durham, the eldest son and successor of Sir James, the Clerk of the Exchequer, was a distinguished and learned divine: he was chaplain to Charles II., and attended in that capacity the King's Majesty at the battle of Dunbar. His son and successor, Francis Durham, Esq., inherited the estates of Largo, in Fifeshire, from his uncle Sir Alexander, the Lord Lyon, and dying, without children, left them to his brother James, grandfather of James Durham, Esq., who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Calderwood, Esq., of Polton, son and heir of Sir William Calderwood, senator of the college of Justice: by this marriage Mr. Durham had issue, with a daughter and three other sons, the admiral recently deceased. This gallant seaman, however, did not become Laird of Largo, and representative of the family, until the demise, without issue, of his eldest brother General James Durham, on the 6th February, 1840.

#### WEIS DE HORNSTENTEN.

M. Weis de Hornstentien, who has died recently at his castle of Neudorf in Hungary, in his 84th year, was an Austrian General of distinction. His military career commenced under the Empress Maria Theresa, and continued during the reigns of the three succeeding sovereigns, Joseph-Leopold, Francis, and Ferdinand. At the time of his death, there was perhaps no officer in the whole Imperial army who had seen so many years of service as M. de Hornstentien.

#### M. L'ABBE NOEL DES QUERSONNIERES.

This venerable and much respected ecclesiastic was "Doyen des Centenaires de France." He died lately at Neuilly, near Paris, and at the period of his demise was in the 117th year of his age.

#### COL. SIR GEORGE HOSTE, C.B.

The father of this distinguished engineer officer, the Rev. Dixon Hoste, was the descendant of Jacques Hoste, Governor of Bruges, whose son, Jacques Hoste, fled from the Netherlands to avoid the severities exercised by the Duke of Alva, and settled in this country in 1569. The Rev. Mr. Hoste married Margaret, daughter of Henry Stamford, Esq., of Salthouse, in the County of Norfolk, and had issue (with another son, a clergyman, and two daughters) William, his heir, and George, the subject of this memoir. The eldest, William, was an eminent naval commander in the late war; he won, on the 13th of March, 1811, the great sea battle off the island of Lyssa, and was made a Baronet in reward for his services the 21st of Sept., 1814; he died in 1828, and was succeeded by his son, Sir William Hoste, the second Baronet, and present representative of the family.

The name of Hoste, however, was to become famous by land as well as sea. The hero of Lyssa found his reputation emulated by his brother George, whose life and career we now proceed to record. George Charles Hoste entered the corps of Royal Engineers in the year 1802. He was made Captain in 1807, Brevet-major in 1814, Lieutenant-colonel in 1825, Brevet-colonel in 1833, and Regimental-colonel in 1841. His services were of an important character. He fought at the battle of Maida, and at the siege of Scylla Castle in 1806; at the attack on Alexandria and Rosetta in Egypt in 1807; at the taking of the islands of Ischia and Procida, and siege of Ischia Castle in 1810. He was in the action on board his Majesty's ship *Spartan*, in the Bay of Naples, the 3rd May, 1810. He was at the two attacks on Antwerp, in 1812, and led the Guards in the assault on Bergen-op-Zoom. He acted also in the campaign of 1815; and was attached to the Prince of Orange, as Senior Officer of Engineers, with the first corps, at the Battle of Waterloo. He was present at the attack and surrender of Peronne, and at the capitulation of Paris; and was one of the Commissioners appointed to give over the fortress of Thunville, and other strongholds, from the French to the Prussians. In 1811, Colonel Hoste received the third class of St. Ferdinand and Merit for his prowess on board the *Spartan*. Sir George was Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, and a Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to her Majesty. He married, in 1812, Mary, only daughter of James Burkin Burroughes, Esq., of Burlingham Hall, in Norfolk; and by this lady he leaves issue three sons and two daughters. The elder son, George, is in holy orders of the Church of England; and the second is a Gentleman Cadet in the Royal Arsenal.

Sir George had suffered for about four months from combined attacks of asthma and gout, so severely, indeed, that he was obliged to sleep in an erect posture to prevent suffocation. Death terminated this painful existence on the 21st ult., when the gallant colonel expired at his residence, Mill Hill, Woolwich Common, leaving behind him a character—as a soldier, brilliant; as a man, unblemished. Charity and humanity were the distinguishing marks of his private life. His funeral attested for him the affection, esteem, and regret of his relatives, friends, and companions in arms.

The Austrian Government has decided on the continuation of its grand line of railroad to Tressnovitz. This railroad is to fall into the Prussian lines, and unite the Baltic with the Black Sea. It is in agitation to carry it through Moldavia to the Danube. Russia is said to be proposing to Austria the construction of a railroad which shall extend from the Austrian frontiers to Odessa. A new railroad to connect the cities of Cassel and Frankfurt-on-the-Maine is to be constructed shortly.



## RE-OPENING OF THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.

We resume our anticipatory survey of the artistic novelties just completed at this very popular exhibition; and request the reader to accompany us to the eastern entrance in Albany-street, which is entirely new. The main addition seen from the street is a vast apartment, lighted with several lofty windows; the appropriation of the saloon is not precisely known; but the walls, we are informed, will bear some extraordinary triumph of scenic skill.

North of this new Saloon you enter by large folding-doors, and pass into a square vestibule; thence, to the left, into a nobly arched corridor, reminding the Italian tourist of the entrance into the Vatican. This corridor is lighted, during the day, from above, by several circles of cut and ground glass; and at night by 26 bronze tripods. Descending to the basement by easy flights of steps, you enter a spacious apartment, supported by columns and pilasters, and adorned by brilliant glass chandeliers. This saloon will be appropriated for the sale of refreshments. At the north end, ornamented glass doors communicate with the Swiss Cottage; and at the south, into the Conservatories and Promenade. Our present business, or rather pleasure, is with the latter; as we illustrated the scenery view from the Swiss chalet in our journal of last week.

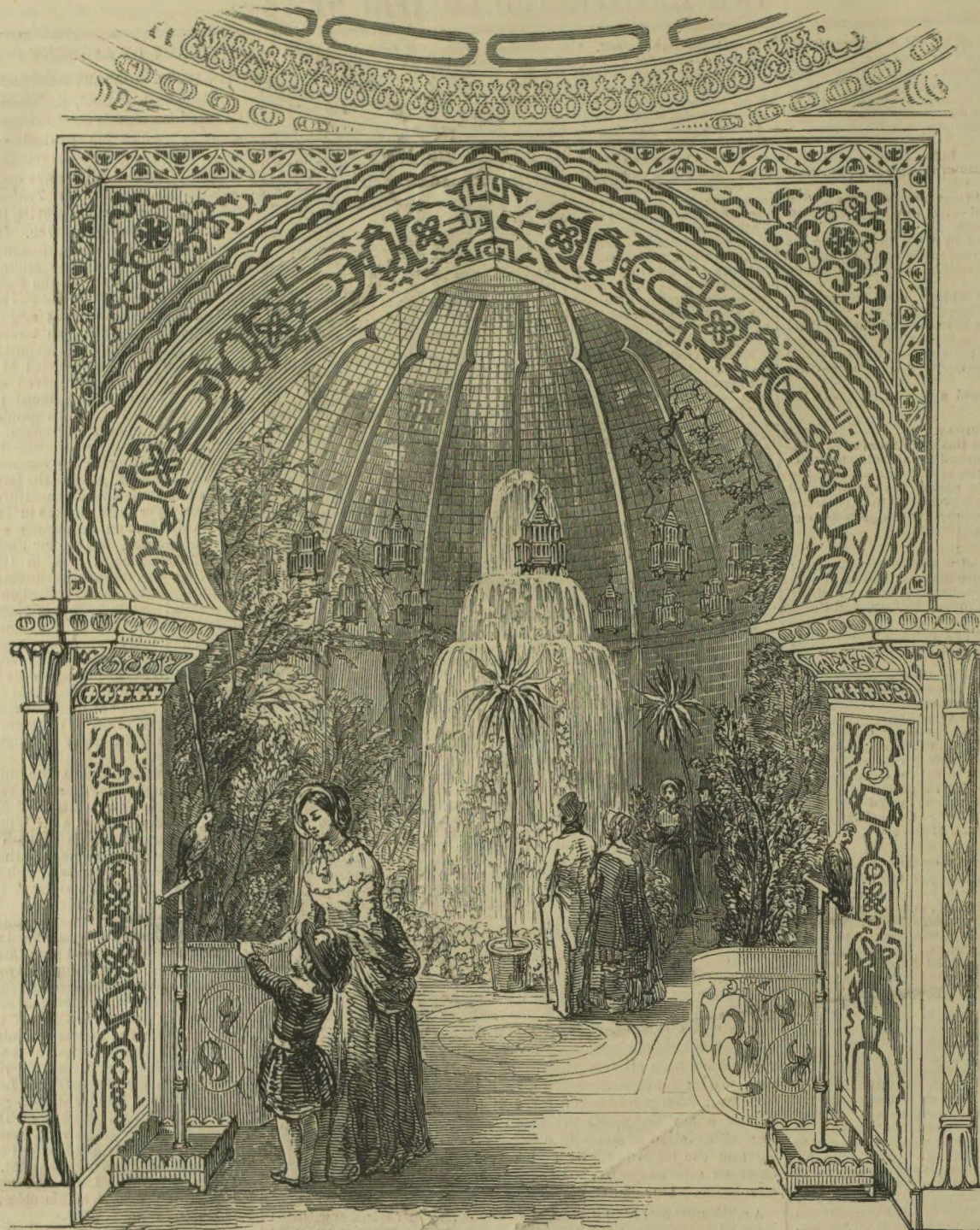
The Conservatories have ever been the most aristocratic feature of the Colosseum Exhibition: the vast Picture of London and its acre of canvas, may be more imposing than the airy elegance of the Conservatories; but, to an inborn Londoner, the fairy-like assemblage of flowers, fountains, and picturesque embellishments, have proved the most enchanting novelty—realising Lady Teazle's wish, in making it spring all the year round. The Conservatories, then, have been entirely reconstructed and refilled: they are now most elaborately decorated in the Arabesque style; and the architecture is a tasteful combination of the Moorish and the Gothic: it is furnished with the choicest flowers and shrubs, both native and foreign: and in the centre is a Gothic Aviary, superbly fitted up with gilt carvings, and looking-glass, and "such as Isabella of Castile might have been supposed to have commanded to be erected amidst the relics of a Moorish Palace: Abd-Abdallah, with true Arabian gallantry, to have conjured up for the solace of some fair Christian captive, within the enchanted walls of his own Alhambra;" and, as Washington Irving observes: "How many legends and traditions, true and fabulous; how many songs and romances, Spanish and Arabian, of love, and war, and chivalry, are associated with this romantic pile!" Here you may really almost forget the working-day-world, amidst the murmur of sparkling fountains, the songs of gaily-plumed birds, the fragrance of exotic plants and flowers, and the beautiful forms and freshness of the colours of the embellishments. Some of these it is beyond the engraver's art to convey; but a good idea of the graceful and picturesque elegance of the entire scene is afforded by the annexed illustration.

Leaving the Conservatories by a glass door, we emerge into what is termed "the Exterior Promenade," where Mr. Bradwell, the ingenious designer, has pictured a chaos of classic relics of the antique world, and of luxuriant, but mouldering, beauty, from our own, such as we find reflected in the glowing pages of Byron:—

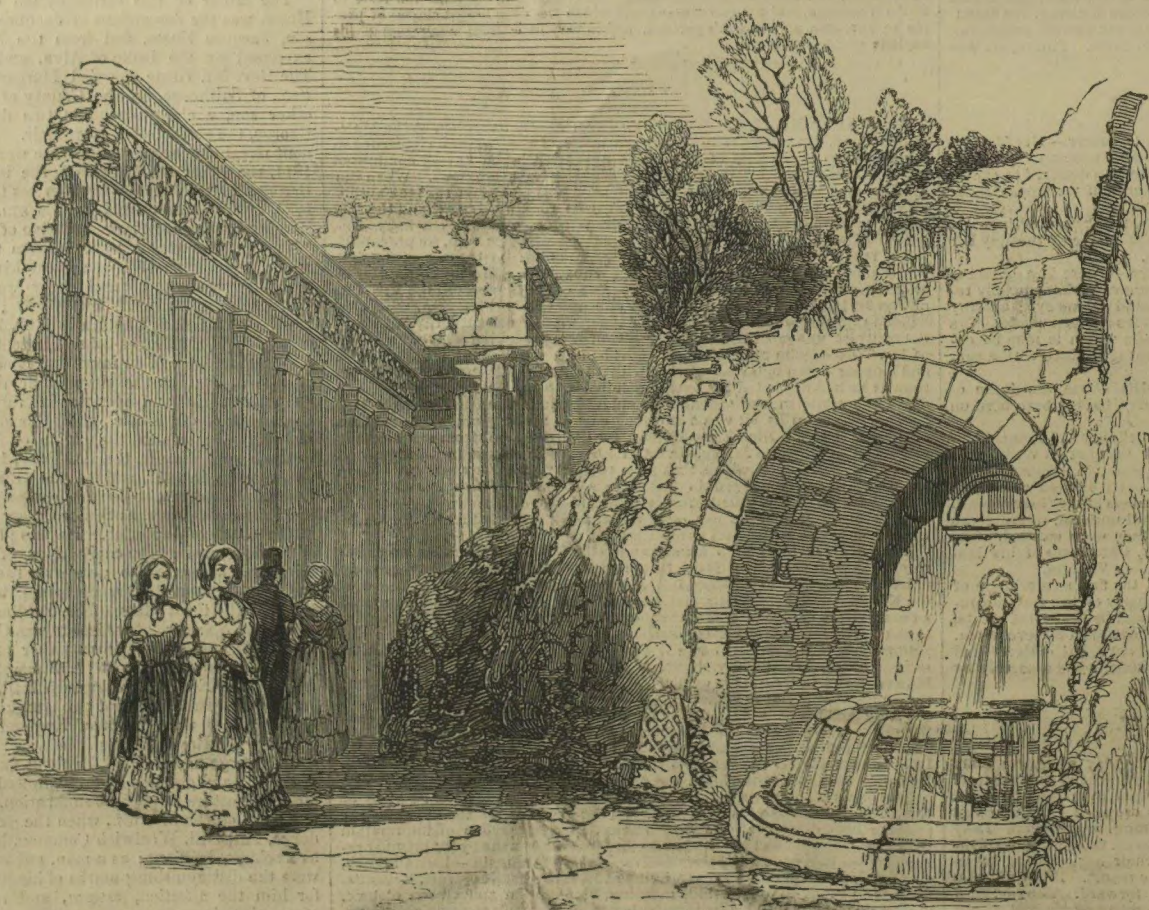
"Look on this spot—a nation's sepulchre—  
Abode of gods, whose shrines no longer burn.  
Even gods must yield—religions  
take their turn:  
'Twas Jove's—'tis Mahomet's!

Time has not rebuilt them: but  
uprear'd  
Barbaric dwellings on their shatter'd site,  
Which only make more mourn'd  
and more endear'd  
The last few rays of their far scatter'd light,  
And the crush'd relics of their  
vanish'd might.

Cypress and ivy, weed and wall-  
flower grow,  
Matted and massed together, hil-  
locks heap'd  
On what were chambers, arch  
crush'd, column strown  
In fragments, choked up vaults, and  
frescoes steep'd  
In subterranean damps, where the  
owl peep'd,  
Deeming it midnight. Temples,  
baths, or halls?  
Pronounce who can: for all that  
learning reap'd  
From her research, hath been, that  
these are walls—



THE CONSERVATORY.



TEMPLE OF APOLLO EPICURUS.

There is the moral of all human tales—  
'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past:  
First freedom—and then glory;  
when that fails,  
Wealth, vice, corruption—barbarism  
at last;  
And history, with all her volume vast,  
Hath but one page—'tis better writ-  
ten here!"—

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

We have engraved three fragmentary but picturesque sketches; but should explain that the designer has not attempted to copy rigidly any particularly monument of antiquity; although the classical traveller and artist will be reminded of the Temple of Vesta and the Arch of Titus, at Rome, and the Temple of Theseus, at Athens; their relative proportions being disregarded. "A secondary object has been to show how much effect may be produced in a most limited space, and with, apparently, the least promising materials—blank walls, the backs of adjacent buildings, &c.—which it is not always possible to plant out, or otherwise screen from observation." In the latter respect, we consider Mr. Bradwell has been pre-eminently successful.

The first of our scenes groups the decaying Greek Temple, with the Italian Fountain. The second illustration shows the Temple of Vesta, whose beautiful Corinthian columns, fluted, and of Parian marble, have been the admiration of ages. Next is a vignette of Italian scenery, with another specimen of the sculptured fountain, and the niche tenanted by the sculptor's most graceful works.

The larger engraving upon the same page with the two latter, shows, perhaps, the most novel triumph of the artist's skill; it being a large model of the celebrated Stalactite Cavern, at Adelsberg, in Carniola, on the great road to Vienna. The country around is calcareous, and there are a great many grottoes in various directions, and holes in the earth's surface, the depth of which cannot be fathomed. The grottoes of Adelsberg is the most wonderful; and it has not, probably, been better described than by the tourist, Russell.

"Having entered the cavern, you proceed through a long gallery of about a hundred paces, when it opens into the vestibule, to the most magnificent of all the temples which nature has built for herself in the regions of night. From a large rugged unequal grotto, is seen a succession of the most gigantic stalactite caverns that imagination can conceive, all different in size, and form, and ornament; connected by passages which are sometimes low and bare, sometimes spacious and lofty; supported by pillars, and fretted with cornices of the purest stalactite. It would be in vain to attempt to describe the magnificence and variety of this natural architecture. The columns are sometimes uniform in their mass, and singularly placid; sometimes they are so regularly arranged, and consist of small pillars so nicely clustered together, that one believes he is walking up the nave of a Gothic Cathedral. Many of these columns, which are entirely insulated, have a diameter of three, four, and even five feet. Frequently the pillar is interrupted, as it were, in the middle, losing its columnar form; and twisting, dividing, or spreading itself out into innumerable shapes. Sometimes it dilates into a broad thin plate, almost transparent in the light of a lamp: sometimes this plate carries itself round in a circular form; sometimes the descending part tapers to a point, which rests on the broad surface of the ascending stalactite. The walls are entirely coated with the same substance. \* \* \* \* The numerous chequered columns of stalactite that seem to support the everlasting roof from which they have only originated, often tower to such a height, that the lights do not enable you to discover their summits. \* \* \* The further you advance, the elevation becomes bolder, the columns more massive, and the forms more diversified, until the scene of wonderment ends with a small subterranean lake, deep, clear, cold, and dead still, which prevents all further progress. It has not been passed; it would, therefore, be too much to say that nothing lies beyond. Throughout these caverns not a sound is heard, except the occasional plashing of the dew-drop from a half-formed pillar. No living thing, no trace of vegetation, enlivens the cold walls, or the pale freezing stalactites. \* \* \* Yet, these caverns are not always so still and deserted: once a year, on the festival of their patron saint, the peasantry of Adelsberg and the neighbourhood assemble in this cavern to a ball. Here, many hundred of feet beneath the surface of the earth, and a mile from the light of day, the rude music of the Carniolian, resounds through more magnificent halls than were ever built

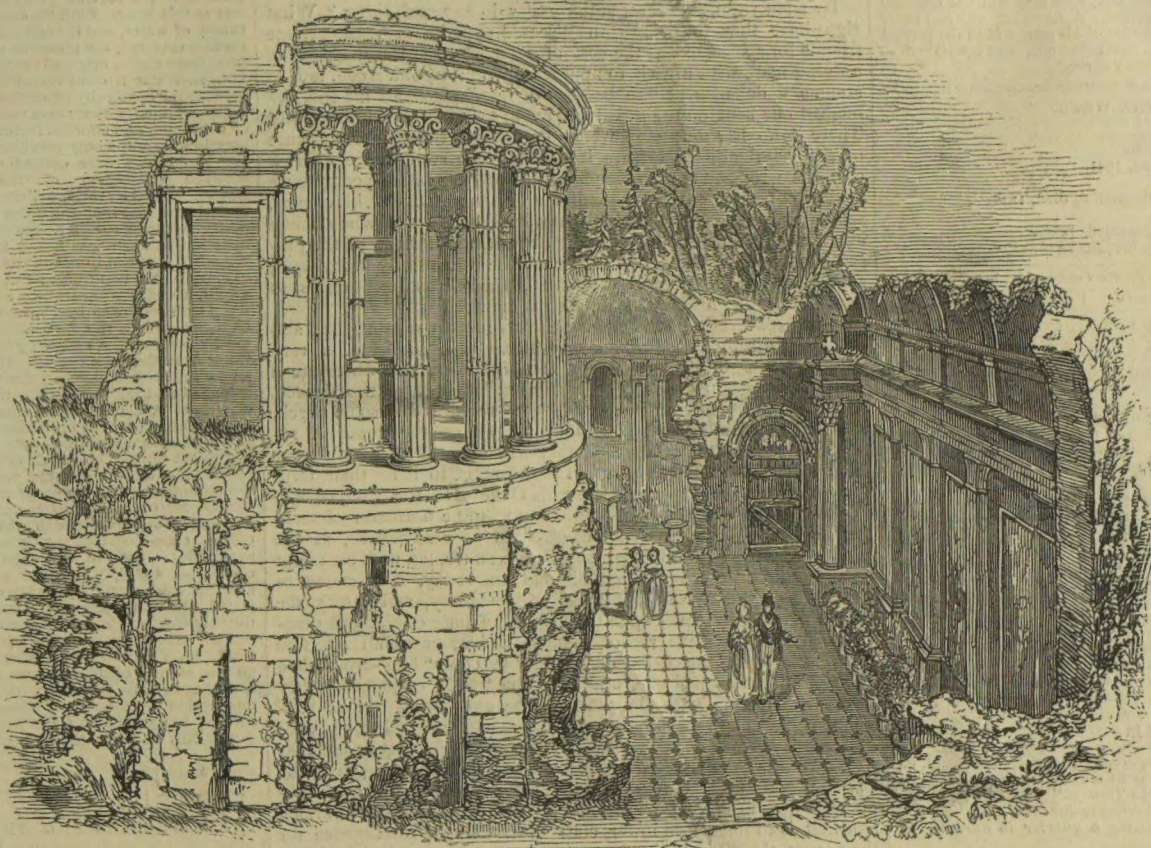


for monarchs. The flame of uncouth chandeliers is reflected from the stalactite walls in a blaze of ever-changing light, and, amid its dancing refulgence, the village swains and village beauties wheel round in the waltz, as if the dreams of the Rosicrucians had, at length, found their fulfilment, and Gnomes and Kobolds really lived and revelled in the bowels of our globe."

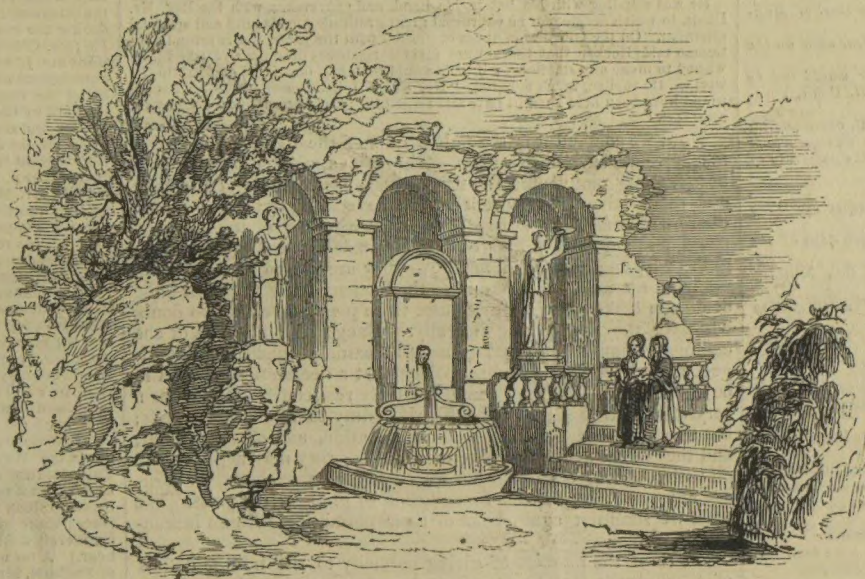
Mr. Russell is, however, in error in stating that no living thing is to be found in this grotto, for that singular creature, the *Proteus*, is taken in the river of various sizes, from the thickness of a quill to that of the thumb; it is also found on another estate in Carniola, but nowhere else in Europe.

Thus far the description of the original. It is under the latter circumstances that the imitation is here supposed to be exhibited to the public. The entrance to the cave is by a wooden door, as at Adelsberg. The long gallery is passed through, and you enter "the vestibule," "the large rugged unequal grotto," from which you behold, branching in every direction, the apparently interminable succession of caverns, lighted by "the uncouth chandeliers," single candles, or wood fires, kindled by the peasantry for the celebration of their annual festival, and which, glancing upon the spars and dropping crystals of the cavern, produce a splendid scene. The visitor will observe the faint twinkling of lights at distances the most remote from which such lights could be discerned—above, through the countless arches, formed in the sparry roof, the eye seeks in vain to ascertain the altitude of the still ascending columns and pinnacles. The illusion of height and distance is complete, and "the deep, cold, clear lake" (formed by the waters of "the river Poicte, which flows right across the cavern, and, having reached the opposite wall of this immense vault, again dives into the bowels of the earth"), reflecting the gorgeous scene, and fading away through the blue mist into impenetrable darkness, terminates a series of exquisitely magical effects. The day on which the subterranean festival takes place, is Whit-Monday.

We have only space to mention that the grand Panorama of the Metropolis, which covers the interior walls of the great polygonal building, has been almost entirely repainted by Mr. Parris, who, in 1829, completed the picture projected and commenced by Mr. Horner. Thus renovated, this Panorama will be a great attraction: but, there has been added "A New Panorama of London by Night," which affords a faithful picture of the modern Babylon, under an aspect, to which its citizens at large, or its visitors, must, to such an extent, at least, be utter strangers. The new picture is essentially the same as the day view: it has, however, no support from the wall on which the day view is painted behind it, but has to be erected and illuminated every evening, after the close of the morning exhibition, so that the mechanical difficulties must have been very great. The streets, public buildings, &c., of "the mighty heart," are the same, and, seen from the same point of view, as those in the morning exhibition; but, the illusion is, perhaps, more suc-



TEMPLE OF VESTA, &amp;c.



ITALIAN RUINS AND FOUNTAIN.

cessful; for, it is scarcely possible for any person to lean over the balustrade for five or six minutes, and mark the fleecy clouds sailing steadily along, lighted as they come within the influence of the large hazy moon, struggling upward through the smoke of the great city, and then hiding from sight, or occasionally obscuring the stars, that twinkle here and there, in the apparently illimitable space, it is next to impossible they can, after such contemplation, recall themselves immediately to the conviction that the whole is but a scenic model. Add to this, the reflection of the innumerable lights upon the bridges in the river, and that of the moon, as the flow of the tide occasionally causes the ripple to catch, for a moment, and lose again as speedily, its silvery beams—the brilliancy of the shops in Cheapside and on Ludgate-hill—the coloured light of the chemists' shops in all directions—the flaring naked gas in the open stalls and markets—the cold pale moonlight on the windows of Christ-church Hospital, and other high or isolated buildings—and nothing short of reality can equal the amazing *coup-d'œil* before one. When the visitor is assured that this immense picture has no support from the wall, on which the day view is painted behind it—that it has to be erected and illuminated every evening, after the closing of the morning exhibition, the mechanical difficulties surmounted must excite his wonder as much as the perfection of the illusion will command his admiration.

The opening of this magnificent exhibition has been deferred for a few days; but, we are assured that it will form one of the main attractions of the approaching Whitsun holidays.

## FINE ARTS.

FINDEN'S BEAUTIES OF THE POETS (Moore) Part I.—Chapman and Hall.

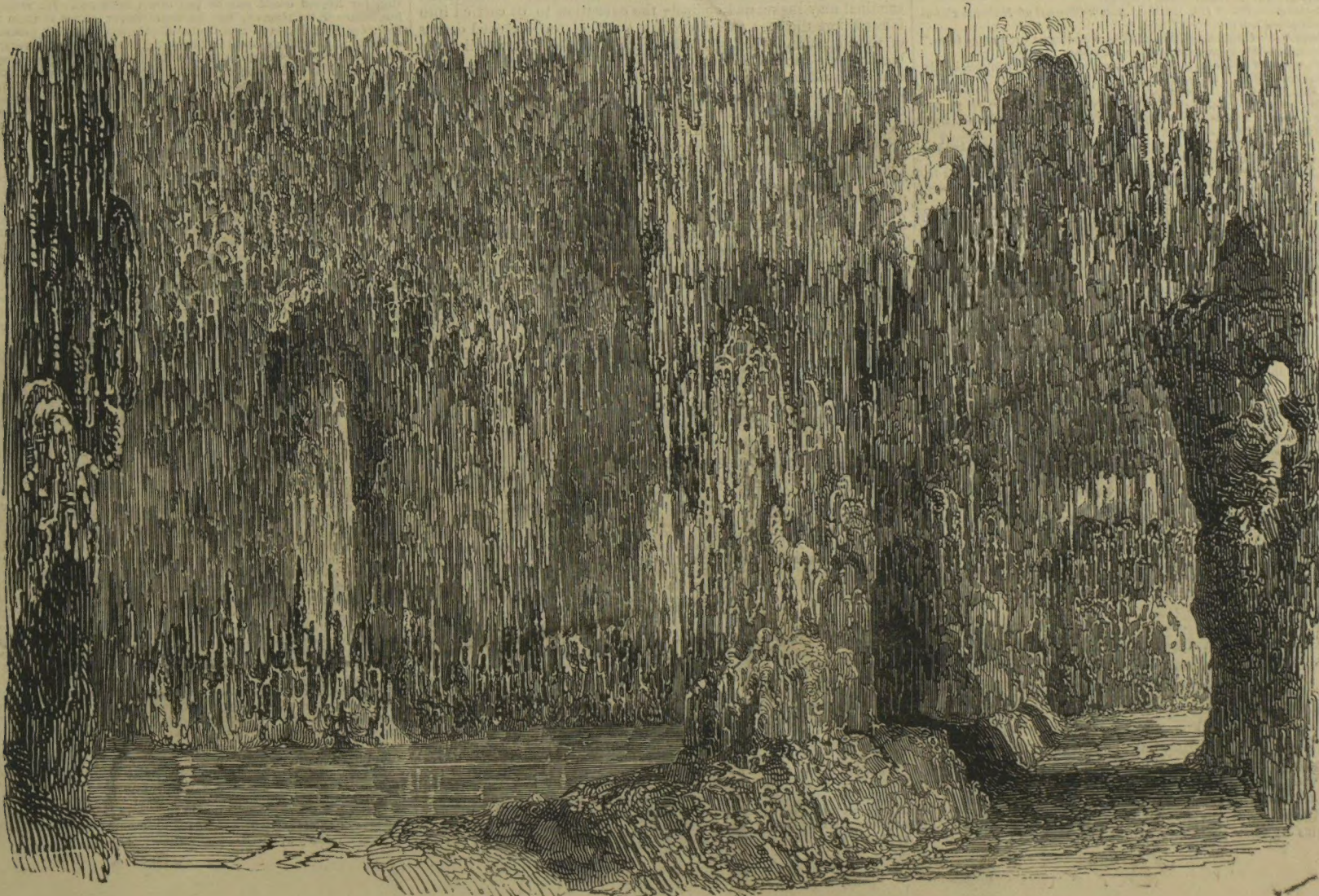
To transmute the beauties of one Art into those of another, and still preserve their fidelity—to make the silent picture speak in living verse, and the descriptive poem warm into reality at the touch of a magic pencil, and as it were breathe before you, are operations which only belong to the highest genius; operations too, which may be said to confer a dual delight upon the sense that considers them, when in the different Arts, they faithfully reflect each other.

In the spirit of this mutual illustration of the Arts, the present elegant work has been designed and produced in a most exquisite manner—the subjects are chosen from Moore, "That Poet of all Nations, and idol of his own," and their finish and effect cannot be excelled. The first consists of a pretty couple of sisters, who are respectively armed with a deadly pair of weapons, thus described by the Poet with a "*curiosa felicitas*:"—

"The brilliant black eye  
May in triumph let fly  
All its darts, without caring who feels 'em;  
But the soft eye of blue,  
Though it scatter wounds too,  
Is much better pleased when it heals 'em!"

The artist has fully caught the author's witty distinctions in this illustration.

The second presents us with a beautiful Magdalene Head, entitled "St. Jerome's Love;" charming enough to justify the thousand and one questions of his Saintship's sanctity, for she does not appear to be one of those



STALACTITE GROTTO.



Roman Matrons who visited him with beauty dimmed by grief, or whose charms of form or feature had been sobered and saddened by repentance.

The poet is young Kitty, saddened by some ill omens on the morn of her wedding day. It is full of sweet interpretation of the poet's meaning. The reflection of the girl's face in the mirror is very admirable. We do not think much of "Laughing Eyes," particularly as it has no direct allusion to any one production of the poet. The portrait of Moore, owing, no doubt, to the bookbinder's fault, appears mixed up with the selections, instead of having been a title-page, but this of course, is accident. We trust that although the Editors have done the Bard of Erin the compliment of commencing with him, that they will not quit him without making a better selection of his Beauties. A foreigner who had never heard of him before, would form but sorry opinion of his genius from the present specimens. The work, however, is a highly interesting one, and cannot fail to see painting, as well as "Music with sweet Poetry agree."

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 4.—Sunday after Ascension.  
MONDAY, 5.—The Emperor Napoleon died, 1821.  
TUESDAY, 6.—Battle of Prague, 1757.  
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Richard Cumberland, dramatist, died, 1811.  
THURSDAY, 8.—Easter Term ends.  
FRIDAY, 9.—Corporation and Test Acts repealed, 1828.  
SATURDAY, 10.—Theatrical performances first licensed, 1574.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 10.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Peter Puzzlewig."—There are several varieties of bantams. Probably, "Farming for Ladies," just published, may be more copious in its details than Mowbray's volume. Some valuable original information on the subject will be found in No. 86 of our journal, accompanying several engravings of the Queen's poultry, at Windsor.
- "W. M. T." Birmingham.—The large View of "London in 1843" should be placed as the frontispiece to Vol. I.; and "London and the Thames," as the frontispiece to Vol. V.
- "H. R. H." Ryde, should forward specimens.
- "B. B." Duncry, is thanked for the long letter on the recent outbreak in Switzerland; but we have not room for further details.
- "R. E. A. P."—Earl Grey was Prime Minister at the passing of the Reform Bill, June 4, 1832.
- "B. B." Cork.—"Marine glue" is a solution of caoutchouc in coal naphtha, heated with a certain proportion of shell-lac. See "Magazine of Science," No. 253; or the pamphlet by Alfred Jeffrey, the patentee.
- "Legutius." Ambleside.—The title of "D-fender of the Faith" was bestowed upon Henry VIII., by Pope Leo X., for a Latin treatise which Henry had published "On the Seven Sacraments," in confutation of Luther.
- "Zaccheus's" three questions shall be replied to next week.
- "W. D." Brighton.—The population of Brighton, by the last census, was 46,661; of London, 1,959,921. The circumference of the Metropolis, i. e., 4 miles radius from St. Paul's Cathedral, is 24 miles. See the Descriptive Key to our Large Print of "London and the Thames."
- "Royal Sovereign." Pembroke Dock, should remit to our office.
- "T. E. E." Silchester.—By remitting a quarter in advance, by post office order, to our office.
- "Miss Naudis."—In our paper of April 3, 1845, p. 214, unjustly complains that there is no memorial of any kind to Capt. Rotherham. He lies buried in Bideston churchyard, with a head-stone to his grave; and there is also a tablet to his memory on the south wall within the chancel.
- "M. M."—Edward Montagu, Earl of Manchester, so distinguished as a Parliamentary commander during the Civil Wars, was the same Earl of Manchester who died in 1671.
- "A Subscriber." Enfield, is thanked for the notice of the meteor seen on the 5th ult.; but we have not room for details.
- "Causidicus."—The publication of our correspondent's letter would not be attended with any benefit. The address required is, Mr. H. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.
- "Daphnis." Bromley.—Fieri facias is, in law, a judicial writ, commanding the sheriff to levy the debt or damages on the goods of one against whom judgment has been had in an action. We do not remember the paternity of the epigram.
- "R. T. A."—Omega is the name for the Greek long o.
- "Inquirer."—We are not in possession of the information respecting "the Daring."
- "Craven."—Newspapers for Jamaica must be posted within seven days of the date of their publication.
- "Johannes." Trin. Coll., Cambridge.—Messrs. Parker and Co., Military Booksellers, Charing-cross.
- "J. R."—Tickets of admission to the Festival for the Sons of the Clergy may be had of Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard.
- "P. P. P."—The Parliamentary Reports may be purchased of Messrs. Hansard, 6, Great Turnstile, Holborn.
- "A Subscriber."—Messrs. W. and S. Evans, Derby Bank, Derby.
- "J. C."—Islington, should consult a surveyor, or the New Buildings Act.
- "A Constant Reader." Bannock.—"Darby's Elementary Treatises." Taylor and Walton, London.
- "J. R. Y." Liverpool.—The acceptor of a bill will, of course, be liable to proceedings by the holder of the said bill, if it be not duly paid.
- "J. S. S." Reigate.—"Tomlinson's Amusements in Chess," just published.
- "P. C. G."—We do not understand our correspondent's question as to a letter addressed to a person in the City not being answered in our journal.
- "The Deluge, or Noah's Flood," was universal.
- "L. S. G."—Mr. H. Brahm is the son of Mr. Brahm, the vocalist.
- "A Friend."—We have no recollection of the letter stated to have been addressed to Jersey. The answer in dispute would be generally correct.
- "M. J." Wolverhampton.—The Siamese Twins arrived in England in the year 1829.
- "Emily."—Mr. Thomas, Finch-lane, is agent for "Galignani's Messenger;" advertisements are not, necessarily, in English.
- "Reuben." Beckingham.—"Dr. Golding Bird's Manual of Natural Philosophy" is a standard work.
- "An Englishman."—"Upwards of" is, of course, the same as "more than."
- "R. W." Burnale.—We have not room for the lines.
- "A Notice." Cirencester.—A cheap little work on bookbinding is published by Messrs. C. Knight and Co., Ludgate-street.
- "A Working Man." Coventry.—Shortly.
- "P. C. L."—We have not room for the song; or for the lines by "H. F. L."
- "B. C."—The incidents of the Harrow Steeple Chase, illustrated in our last, were detailed in the previous number.
- "An Original Subscriber."—We cannot make use of the sketch of Ancient and Modern Locomotion, though it possesses some humour.
- "Eaton, Jun." Chester.—The address of Mr. G. Richmond, the artist, is 10, York-street, Portman-square; of Mr. F. Grant, A.R.A., Sussex-place, Regent's-park.
- "G. C." is thanked for his letter.
- "W. B." Hanley.—Next week, we hope to illustrate the very interesting festival suggested.
- "A Subscriber."—The portrait will not suit.
- "A. Z." may hear of the work in question at M. Van Voorst's, Paternoster-row.
- "A Regular Subscriber." Woolwich.—We had not room for the illustration suggested.
- "An Admirer." Oriental Club.—The subject shall not be lost sight of.
- "A. B."—We know nothing of the advertising parties in question.
- "C. D."—The opinion as to the meeting of the Bishops and the Clergy on the Maynooth Grant has already appeared in another journal.
- "R. J. M."—We have not room for our correspondent's letter in reply to Sir James South.
- "A. A." Tamworth.—An engraving of the "Mystery Cutter" appeared in No. 107 of our journal.
- "J. M." Hyde.—The Maynooth Grant is solely for the purpose of educating the Clergy of the Roman Catholic faith.
- "G. R." Coleridge.—Certainly, not under 14 years of age.
- "S. C. T."—The individual was committed, but we have not seen any report of his trial.
- "D. A. R."—The case of the woman in question was, we believe, postponed till the next assizes.
- Ineligible.—Lines from Baldoak; Lines by Petreac; Invitation to the Woods, by E. L. B.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1845.

A SEVERE censure was pronounced in the House of Lords on Monday evening, on the practice, once discontinued, but again revived, of making what is called the "Condemned Sermon," in Newgate, a public exhibition. The prison is not under the immediate controul of the Secretary of State, but is governed by the Corporation of London; an abuse, therefore, may be put down for a short time, but there is no security that it will not be found as flourishing as ever shortly afterwards. We think it is about three years since that Sir James Graham was compelled by the voice of Parliament and the general feeling of disgust on the part of the public, to caution the City authorities against such scandalous proceedings; but here is

the same offence repeated; there is a wretched murderer under condemnation; he is, according to custom, to be present at a sermon, on the last Sabbath—nay, during the very last hours of his existence; and so to distract his mind and tempt a poor, vain, miserable criminal to act a part, and assume a theatrical air of bravado, the Sheriff's issue "tickets for as many persons as the chapel will hold!"

By what right, legal or moral, do they do any such thing? What right have they to gratify the diseased appetite of their private friends for a spectacle at the cost of disturbing the last moments of a dying man, with a wish to appear gay and unconcerned, and to assume a deportment "to be seen of men" when all his energies ought to be bent on the dread and awful task of meeting his God! There is no law that empowers them to inflict this moral torture on the criminal; for torture it is, as may be seen in the effort it cost the wretched man in the present case to pretend to a composure he did not feel; from the close of divine service on that day, his energy, such as it was, gave way; he had overtasked it—and when baited again on the morning of execution, by being informed of the presence of the emissaries of the "press," he was utterly prostrated; as far as consciousness is concerned, the executioner seems to have discharged his horrible duty on a corpse.

All this is wrong; it is utterly useless for any one purpose, and it is demoralising and disgusting besides. It is, doubtless, a very agreeable thing to play the great man in office, and distribute a petty patronage in "tickets of admission" to one of the darkest scenes of the tragedy of life; but decency requires that some check, and that an effectual one, should be put on such doings. A remonstrance from the Home Secretary will only have a temporary effect; Sheriffs A and B may act in deference to it for their term of office; but it will not bind Sheriffs C and D; the "requests of friends," made anxious by the chance of seeing a murderer of more than common atrocity, would cause it to be disregarded, as the last interference of the Government has been treated with contempt on the present occasion. The Sheriffs are ready, it is stated, to "take upon themselves the whole responsibility, and justify the course pursued by them upon the ground of long established practice, calculated to serve, rather than to defeat, or at all interfere injuriously with the ends of justice." The "long-established practice" is a very bad one, and as to the "ends of justice," they have nothing to do with the matter; the question is one of religious feeling, decency, and humanity, not of law. When sentence of death is passed, law and justice, if the man be guilty, are satisfied. With all that stands between the criminal and the grave, the "public" has nothing to do. And here we protest against a practice which the Sheriffs of London seem disposed to encourage, and that is to make the lower class of traders in intelligence for the papers, the recipients of any last confession or declaration a criminal may have to make, and we regret to see that the Ordinary of the prison countenances it. Here is an extract from the account of the execution:—

He was standing with his hat in his hand, and conversing with the Rev. Mr. Davis, to which gentleman he expressed great gratitude for his kind and spiritual attention. On the entrance of those connected with the press, the reverend gentleman told Hocker that there were several reporters present, and asked if he wished to make any statement; if so, it would be taken down and go forth to the world. He replied, much agitated, "No, sir, if I had known those gentlemen would have been here I might have said something; but I am not now sufficiently composed."

Now, we contend it is the public duty of the Sheriffs themselves to receive all such declarations. They are appointed for that purpose, among many others; they are the instruments of the law; and, though they are now relieved from executing the prisoner with their own hands, they are still the legal witnesses of the last legal forms, and any declaration that may be made—either any avowal of guilt or a protestation of innocence—they are bound to receive; in allowing a criminal to make it to the hangers-on of the press—the dealers in horrors—who may chance to be present, we have no doubt whatever they are acting illegally. Exaggeration is one of the commonest faults of the irregular and casual furnishers of intelligence; and what security has society that a declaration allowed to be made to these persons would be truly rendered? It may be a very disagreeable part of the Sheriffs' duty to attend executions; but they are paid for it by rank and station, and official honour, and they ought not to be above their duties; they may neglect them on their own responsibility, but we must protest against their turning any part of them over to any rank or grade of the press. We trust we shall not again hear of their permitting such an intimation to be made.

We think the practice of giving publicity to the minute details of a criminal's last hours, altogether demoralising; it excites a morbid curiosity, without effecting any public good. The Law, as we have stated, provides functionaries to receive any confession the criminal may make, and compels the execution to be carried into effect before the eyes of the world. With all the wretched details of the appearance, looks, and actions of the culprit, whether he bore his fate with indifference or had his faculties crushed out of him by dread at the approach of his last hour, society has nothing to do; it has taken his life; it has exacted the last penalty; any mental suffering it inflicts beyond what is involved in this, merely to gratify its own curiosity, is a cruelty and a crime. Let us, in the name of decency, assimilate our practice to that of other civilised nations; in France the agonies of the last hours are left to the novelist to describe; they are not intruded upon by the callous chronicler of daily events, bent only on making as many pence as he can. We never hear of the agents of all the daily papers of Paris being admitted to the closing scene, or that the criminal is made a Sabbath exhibition of before his death. In Spain the last hours of a criminal are respected; they are passed *en capella*, but no intruding crowd is admitted to gloat with detestable eagerness on the outward signs of inward terror, when man's heart "faileth him from fear." We are alone conspicuous among nations for allowing this abuse, and we sincerely hope that it will be put an end to by some enactment, which we suppose even the Corporation of London will observe, and that every prison in England will be closed on all these dread and solemn occasions, to an an irreverent crowd at the "condemned sermon," and the prying of the more callous and calculating myrmidons of the press.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHITECHAPEL DISTILLERY CASE.—The trial of the case, the Attorney-General v. Smith, was resumed on Monday in the Court of Exchequer. The evidence related to alleged facts which have been already published. Mr. Drinkwater, the principal officer in charge of Messrs. Smith's distillery, was examined at great length. He explained the principles upon which his calculations were made of the produce of the distillery at different specified periods, and from his explanation it appeared that the accounts in Messrs. Smith's books were substantially similar. When the next witness was called, the Lord Chief Baron observed, that he had looked closely into the issues the jury had to try, and could not help thinking that a great deal of evidence had been opened on the part of the Crown which was not very material. The issue the jury had to try was, whether there was an illegal communication between the distillery and the rectifying premises. Much of the evidence given on behalf of the Crown went only to show that it was possible or probable that the communication proved to exist was used, or was convenient to be used, if a fraud was intended to be committed. If the communication was proved to exist, surely the rest was merely a matter of law. The case for the Crown closed on Monday. On Tuesday, Mr. Kelly addressed the jury for the defendants. He commenced by stating that he could show proof that the statements of the Solicitor-General in opening the case were delusive in the extreme, and that the jury were not only unpossessed of the merits of the case, but that nearly every portion of the evidence adduced on behalf of the Crown was incorrect and fallacious. The charge against Mr. Smith was that he had carried on systematically a gigantic fraud. The fact was, that he was utterly guiltless of any fraud against the revenue or the fair trader. The charges of fraud against Mr. Smith, were utterly devoid

of truth, and this great case would be found in the end to resolve itself into a doubtful question of law. Mr. Kelly entered into a long explanation on the part of the defendants. He said that more than forty years ago, the father of the Messrs. Smith became the proprietor of those premises. He was a distiller and rectifier, carrying on both trades on those premises. Until the year 1817, not only were the two businesses carried on upon the same premises, but there was no separation or division between the premises. In 1817, however, there came a change in the law, and a division was made between the premises. For seventy years past the supply of water was exactly what it was at this hour. Both the trades of a distiller and rectifier required a vast supply of water, and though the position of the pipes was varied as circumstances required, the premises continued to be supplied, as they now were, from large tanks, originally supplied with water from the main of the East London Water Works Company. In 1817 the Excise thought it expedient to prevent the contiguity of distilleries and rectifying houses. It was thought, perhaps properly, that these two trades carried on together created grounds of suspicion, and afforded facilities for fraud. At this time Messrs. Smith's premises were the only premises in Great Britain of any magnitude where the two trades were carried on together. Communications took place between the father of the Messrs. Smith and the Board of Excise, through their solicitor, Mr. Carr. It was first considered desirable to prevent the union of the trades altogether; and it was proposed to purchase Mr. Smith's rectifying business; but, after some negotiation, such was found to be the extent and value of the trade that the board declined to advise the purchase. Mr. Smith, therefore, continued to carry on the two trades; but, to satisfy the scruples of the Excise, erected a wall, completely separating the distillery and rectifying premises, so that when spirits were to be conveyed from one to the other it was by a public highway. When this separation took place, it was perfectly well known to the Excise that the rectifying house and the distillery were supplied with water from the same source. Had it been otherwise, there must have been a new reservoir erected in the rectifying premises. It was then distinctly arranged that nothing should interfere with the ancient and regular supply of water. A clause, to be introduced in the Act of Parliament, was expressly framed for the protection of Mr. Smith; and it was submitted to the present Lord Chief Baron, now presiding at this trial, but then an eminent counsel at the bar, on behalf of Messrs. Smith. [The learned counsel here entered into a history of the various alterations made at different times in the arrangement of the water-pipes, illustrating his description by frequent references to a model before him.] Stripped of its adjuncts, and of the inflammatory statements with which it was introduced, the case was neither more nor less than that the Crown sought to impose penalties and exactions against Mr. Smith to the amount of between £300,000 and £400,000, for continuing a supply of water guaranteed by Government under high legal sanction many years ago. After again denying that any fraud was contemplated, Mr. Kelly called Mr. James Smith and other witnesses on the part of the defendants. The Solicitor-General afterwards replied. The Jury then retired, and, after a deliberation of two hours and a quarter, returned a SPECIAL VERDICT.—The Foreman said: "We find a verdict for the Crown on the second count; and we are desirous of expressing our opinion that there has been no proof of a fraudulent use having been made of the communication." After some consultation, Mr. Kelly then applied to enter a verdict of Not Guilty on the remaining five counts, which was agreed to.

#### IRELAND.

#### THE REPEALERS AND THE STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING IN IRELAND.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, some remarks were made by Mr. O'Connell, which are deserving of attention, as they prove that, in spite of the promised steps of conciliation upon the occasion of the proposed visit of the Queen to Ireland, there is no intention of abandoning the Repeal agitation. Mr. Smith O'Brien previously spoke in strong terms about the Maynooth grant. He said, the language attributed to Mr. Macaulay during the late debate almost tempted him to use expressions of defiance. He (Mr. O'Brien) told the people of England, if they put the issue, not on right and justice, but on the strength of their own country, that, even circumstanced as the people of England were, the union could not be sustained by all the mighty power of England (loud cheers); but he would not be tempted by the rash and insolent boast to swerve from the policy which Repealers had marked out for themselves, which was—connexion with England, loyalty to the Queen, but no subserviency to a British Parliament. In other words, what they desired was, connexion with England through the means of the Crown, and national independence through a domestic Parliament. He told Mr. Macaulay he would do well to restrain his bluster. (Hear, hear.) He told him that if the contingencies contemplated in his speech were to occur, it would be too late to negotiate. (Loud cheers.) If 50,000 Frenchmen were in readiness to descend upon the unprotected shores of England—if an American fleet swept the channel, having on board regiments of Irish emigrants, enrolled, armed, disciplined, ready to land on their native Irish soil and contend for the rights of their country—(cheers)—if the Irish soldiers in the British army, who form one-third of the force, should refuse, as he believed they would refuse, to shed the blood of their fellow countrymen—and if 1,000,000 of the natives of Ireland now resident in England and Scotland, were prepared, as he believed they would be, to co-operate with their fellow-countrymen—if such contingencies were to arrive, he firmly believed that the British empire would be broken up, and that thenceforth the history of Ireland would be written as of a separate and independent nation. (Great cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell gave a description of the feeling which existed in England about the Maynooth grant. He said that the people at present were going stark staring mad, because £17,000 a year was about being given to Maynooth. In Exeter-hall every despicable forgery calculated to bring disgrace on Catholicity was received with approval, and Dr. Gray was almost torn to pieces there by an infuriated mob of persons, calling themselves clergymen, for merely asking the name of the publisher of one of those forgeries! (Hear, hear.) After a few further observations regarding the hostility of the people of England, Mr. O'Connell proceeded to comment on the speeches recently delivered in Parliament about Ireland. He congratulated the people of Ireland on the prospects of success which had opened on them. Sir Robert Peel himself had promised them success, for he had told them that the agitation for Repeal could not be put down by force. He might retract that admission if he pleased, but he could never efface it from the minds of the people of England and Ireland. He would have it posted on the walls of that hall, that they could not be put down by force. (Cheers.) The reason that they could not be so put down was, that they were carrying on their proceedings in such a way as to afford no opportunity for the exercise of force against them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connell proceeded to remark that last week he was anxious for the coming of the Queen to Ireland, but he confessed that some of the recent speeches in the House of Commons had changed his mind exceedingly. They should now take care not to make any move which could be construed into any mitigation of the agitation for Repeal. (Hear, hear.) The cant and cry of their enemies in this country was, that the agitation was going down, and, if they shrank in the smallest degree, the cry would be echoed in England. No one had more respect for the Queen than he, or was more devoted in his allegiance, which he was ready to seal with his life; and he looked for the Repeal because he thought it was the only mode of maintaining the connexion with England. Sir James Graham, too, had said that the majority of the people of Ireland was against Repeal. He wished that Sir James Graham would count heads. (Cheers and laughter.) Those speeches had convinced him that he must be cautious. He concluded by moving that the Committee of the Association be instructed to consider the most appropriate manner of receiving the Queen on the occasion of her visit to Ireland, taking care that, while the greatest respect should be shown to the Sovereign, she might not be allowed to remain in ignorance of the intention of the people of Ireland under all circumstances to persevere in their demand for legislative independence.

This motion was adopted.

The rent for the week was stated to be £417 12s. 11d.

MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.—A special meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held on Tuesday in the City Assembly-house. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided. Alderman O'Brien said he felt particular pleasure in moving that a committee should be appointed to prepare an address to the Queen, requesting her Majesty would be graciously pleased to visit her faithful Irish subjects, at her earliest convenience. Alderman Sir John Power, Bart., seconded the motion. Mr. Hudson moved an amendment, that the consideration of the subject should be postponed for a month. In proposing the amendment, Mr. Hudson said, that the unanimity which had existed on the subject of addressing her Majesty had been interrupted by recent circumstances, to which he would refer. He was surprised at the reading a report of a speech, delivered by Mr. O'Connell, in which the learned alderman declared that the Repeal cause should be in no wise abated on the arrival of her Majesty; and if that course were followed, he (Mr. Hudson) could not anticipate anything but dissension and strife. (This is the speech above alluded to.) Alderman Kinahan seconded the amendment. Mr. O'Connell said, if there were anything criminal in the course complained of by Mr. Hudson, it was solely attributable to him, and he would vindicate himself. Since he last had the honour of speaking on the subject, circumstances had occurred which altered his opinion with regard to the course which he would pursue. The English newspapers conveyed intelligence of a nature that was not to be misunderstood. Ireland had been set at defiance. The English people were determined to risk everything, rather than entertain the subject of the Repeal of the Union; and if her Majesty would visit her Irish subjects, and that in compliment to her they would suspend their exertions for Repeal, it would be construed into a relinquishment of the question, to which he would never consent. He would not be a party to delusion by any Ministry, whether Whig or Tory. No one was bound by any act of his. He would engage to fulfil his promise by giving the toast of her Majesty's Ministers. He would contribute his share of whatever expense would be necessary to carry out the object; but he would refrain from voting on the question, on one side or the other. The amendment having been put and negatived, the original motion was carried, and a committee appointed.



## POSTSCRIPT.

**HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.**—Her Majesty held her second Drawing Room for the season at St. James's Palace, yesterday, at two o'clock. It was most numerously and brilliantly attended by the nobility and gentry, Foreign Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and the Great Officers of State and the Household. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, left Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock, for St. James's. The Sovereign and her illustrious consort were loudly cheered, as the Royal cortege passed through the Park.

**NEW CHURCH AT KINGSTON ON RAILWAY.**—Yesterday (Friday) the Lord Bishop of Winchester consecrated the above edifice, an engraving of which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 11th January last. The ceremony was witnessed by most of the neighbouring clergymen, gentlemen, and ladies of respectability, &c.; and every available seat was occupied. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Lord Bishop, who selected for his text the 1st and 2nd verses of the 13th chapter of St. Mark, in which the destruction of the Temple is foretold. At the conclusion of the sermon, a collection was made on behalf of the funds, with a very gratifying result, a very liberal sum having been collected. All the forms peculiar to such ceremonies were gone through. The proceedings, which commenced at eleven o'clock, did not terminate until past two.

**EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING MATCH FOR £200.**—Yesterday (Friday) the long-pending match which was made by Burke, of trotting notoriety, to drive two ponies in a tandem fifteen miles within one hour of the time of starting, came off at the Rosemary Branch at Peckham. The novelty of the match, and the heavy stakes, which were £100 aside, drew together an immense number of spectators. The celebrated pony Merrylegs was the leader, and they performed two miles in seven minutes and fifty-six seconds, and turned the fifth mile in eighteen minutes, and accomplished half the distance in twenty-seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds. The ponies seemed quite competent to their undertaking, and, trotting in admirable style, completed twelve miles in forty-four minutes and a half, and finally completed the whole of the fifteen miles within the hour, and won the stakes.

**THE CHILDREN OF JOHN TAWELL.**—The two children of this wretched man, by Sarah Hart, are still under the care of Mrs. Hallet, their maternal grandmother, at Gravesend. The Rev. Mr. Scott, the Wesleyan minister at Gravesend, has received a letter from Mrs. Tawell, in reply to one addressed to her by that gentleman, expressive of her wish that the children should be carefully attended to; stating that her own impaired health prevents her from doing more at present than writing; and approving of the children being baptised and named as proposed, in conformity with the grandmother's wishes on the subject. This religious ceremony will, we understand, be performed to-morrow (Sunday), by that gentleman in the Wesleyan Chapel, Gravesend. Statements have been published, that some provision for the bringing up of the children was made by Tawell. We are assured that up to the present time no specific intimation of the kind has been made to Mrs. Hallet, or to her husband.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## SERIOUS STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

The packet ship *Steamloo* has arrived with New York papers to the 11th ult. They do not bring any political news of interest; but the *New York Sun* of the 10th, contains the following account of a sad steam-boat disaster:—"The steam-boat *Swallow*, having on board about 350 passengers, left Albany last Monday evening, for this city. When opposite Hudson, near Athens, she struck on a rock, and broke in two. All was consternation on board; the ladies were terribly alarmed and agitated, and many were for jumping overboard, in efforts to reach the rock, or to save themselves in any way. The gentlemen, whose minds were cool and collected in the midst of the disaster, endeavoured to prevent any of the ladies leaving the boat, considering all safe in clinging to the wreck. What rendered the scene more appalling was the total darkness of the night—the water coming up to the hurricane deck, and the ladies being drawn up through the skylights, drenched in water. The heeling of the boat brought the fire of the furnaces in contact with the wood, and a lurid flame burst forth, lighting up at once, and adding to the horrors of the scene. Surrounded by fire and water, every effort was made by each person to provide for their own safety. The terror seemed to be at its highest when the boat broke in two, the water put out the fire, and the stern sunk. At this critical moment the steamboats *Express* and *Rochester* came up, and immediately got out all their boats, to pick up those who were in the water, and save the residue who were clinging to the wreck. Of these the *Rochester* took on board 150, and the *Express* 50. Many were known, however, to have reached Hudson and Athens, as boats were promptly despatched from both places. The rock is well known, and had the pilot kept in the channel the accident would not have occurred."

**ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.**—"We have received the following particulars from a passenger in the *Swallow* at the time of the disaster:—"On going into the ladies' cabin after the vessel struck, he found it full of ladies, and, seizing his two daughters, he rushed forward, in company with his grandson, leaving in the ladies' cabin two ladies named Coffin, who were in company with an aged lady from Troy, these being the only ladies whose names were known to his daughters. Passing to the forward deck, he was met by some one who told him to keep off the bows, as the boat was going down; and as he turned to get to the hurricane deck, with his daughters and grandson, he was met by a rush of water sweeping over the lower deck from the stern, and turning round caught a glimpse of the two Misses Coffin behind him, but on gaining the upper deck with his charge they were missing. Search was made for their bodies on the lower deck, and one of them recovered, but quite dead. The other could not be found. As the boat sunk down, about 20 or 25, or more, took refuge in the state rooms, thinking they would be safe, but they were soon overwhelmed, some escaping on settees, chairs and tables, and floating away, while a few gained the hurricane deck, but it is feared that several remained in the rooms and were drowned. Of those who floated off (about 15 or 20) two gentlemen and a lady were found clinging to a settee about a mile and a half below the wreck, all three alive, but greatly exhausted. They were taken to Athens. Of the others who tried to save themselves by similar means, nothing was known, and it is feared they have perished."

"Passengers saved:—The *Express* took on board 40; the *Rochester* 94; carried to Athens and Hudson, 70; total, 204."

"Passengers lost or missing:—The following are the lost and missing, as far as ascertained:—"

"Missing.—Mrs. Conklin, Miss Coffin, of Troy; Mrs. Gilson and two young ladies from Albany, whose brother was at the wreck anxiously searching for their bodies; Mrs. Walker, of New York; Mrs. French, and Mrs. Lambert."

"Bodies Found.—Six bodies were found on the main deck, between the captain's office and the ladies' cabin, viz.:—Two Misses Wood and Miss Coffin, of Troy; one gentleman and a lady, names unknown; a middle-aged woman, apparently a native of Ireland; two more bodies were picked up near Hudson; Mrs. Colton and Miss Briggs, milliner, both of Troy, and one lady, with a thimble in her pocket, having the initials W. M. C., were found at the wreck."

"A gentleman of Detroit, named Huest, having a bag containing 1500 dollars in gold, jumped overboard with the bag upon his arm, but was soon obliged to let it go. He was only saved by having fortunately grasped a narrow strip of board as he jumped."

## THE EXECUTION OF THOMAS HENRY HOCKER.

The hardened murderer of Mr. Delarue was executed on Monday morning at eight o'clock, at Newgate. As early as two o'clock in the morning, small groups of men, women, and children, continued to assemble in the Old Bailey, and the multitude that had arrived by seven o'clock was very numerous, exceeding any former occasion since the execution of Greenacre and Courvisier. Their conduct, however, was more orderly and peaceable than generally on such occasions.

On Hocker's return to his cell, after hearing the condemned sermon on Sunday, he shed tears for some time, and evinced the strongest emotion. The rev. ordinary spent some time with the prisoner in the afternoon, and, in fulfilment of a promise made to the rev. divine, Hocker, at eight o'clock commenced writing the statement we subjoin below. This and the composition of another letter, addressed as a farewell to his family, occupied him until nearly twelve o'clock. He relieved the labour of writing by occasionally conversing with the two turnkeys (Humphries and Thompson) to whose charge he had been consigned for the night. In the course of these conversations, which were somewhat of a general character, Hocker stated that he was a father, and that the money he had obtained from the murdered Delarue had been devoted to the maintenance of the mother and his child. This is believed to be another instance of the romantic spirit which, throughout the whole of the lamentable tragedy, appears to have been his characteristic. He retired to bed soon after midnight. His slumbers were light and restless, and frequently the ejaculation of the words, "My mother, my poor mother," escaped his lips. Shortly after four o'clock, he rose and dressed himself with great care. Instead of the frock coat he wore at his trial, he put on a new black dress coat, and, as ever, was particular in the arrangement of his hair. Having perfected his toilette, he sat down and wrote two epistles, which will be found below. After this the culprit manifested a visible depression of spirits. His breakfast was but a scanty meal, and it was evident that his physical powers were insufficient further to carry out that exhibition of indifference which had generally marked his conduct. At seven o'clock he expressed a wish to see the different officers of the gaol, with whom he had been immediately in communication. The wish was no sooner expressed than it was complied with. The prisoner, evidently struggling to keep up the semblance of composure, severally expressed his gratitude to them, and bade them an eternal farewell. At a quarter past 7 o'clock the sheriffs (Mr. Alderman W. Hunter and Mr. Alderman Sidney), attended by their under-sheriffs (Messrs. Marten and Ashurst), entered the ward in which the cell occupied by the murderer was situated. In company with these functionaries, we noticed Mr. D. W. Harvey, the Chief Commissioner of the City Police; Mr. Anderton, of the Common Council; and several other gentlemen connected with the Corporation.

Before eight o'clock his strength began to fail him very perceptibly, and the Rev. Mr. Davies, who remained closeted with him, felt it necessary to ad-

vise that the prison surgeon should see him. A little water administered to the wretched man revived him at this period, and at about five minutes to eight o'clock, the reporters for the press, and some few officials, accompanied the governor and the sheriffs into the condemned cell, at one corner of which, near the fire place, Hocker stood erect. The entrance of strangers did not perceptibly affect him. He continued to occupy the same position for some moments—his eyes bent upon the ground, and apparently suffering much internal anguish. He was dressed in a plain suit of black, and wore white stockings and slippers. Although looking very haggard and dejected, he appeared at this time tolerably composed, and stood with his hat in his hand, with that coolness of manner which has characterised him in most of his appearances in public.

At this period, Mr. Sheriff Sidney addressed him, and said, "There are now present a number of persons connected with the press, and if you have any statement to make, it will through them be made public."

The prisoner, in a voice which was scarcely audible, said, "I don't think, sir, I am sufficiently composed now to do that; if I had known that they would be here, perhaps I might have done so."

Calcraft then approached him with the pinioning ropes in his hand, upon which the prisoner shut his eyes, as if he could not bear to look at them; and just as his hands were tied, it became evident that he was fainting: two of the turnkeys rushed behind him at the instant, and caught him in their arms, or he would have fallen on the floor. He was then put into an arm chair, and carried into the chapel-yard. His neck-cloth having been removed, and cold water dashed upon his face, he partially came to himself in two or three minutes, but then looked more dead than alive, so completely were all his energies prostrated by the mental agony which he suffered. His anguish appeared to arise from the dread of death; and as far as one could judge from appearances, this was the one feeling which possessed his mind.

As he sat in the chair in the yard a little wine was administered. The operation of pinioning was finished, and, all being now in readiness, the chapel bell tolled dismally, and the mournful procession moved forward towards the apparatus of death, the culprit, who appeared scarcely able to sustain himself, being meanwhile supported by the turnkeys. On arriving at the foot of the scaffold, he walked up the steps tolerably well; but the moment he got in sight of the populace his strength again failed him, and Thompson, one of the turnkeys, was obliged to hold him up by main force while the cap was drawn over his eyes, and the rope was being adjusted by the executioner. The culprit appeared so convulsed that this was as much as one man could do; and the moment the bolt was withdrawn, and the prisoner had been launched off, the turnkey was so affected that he staggered down the steps of the platform and immediately fainted.

While the horse was being adjusted, Hocker continued to pray audibly in short sentences, such as "Oh God, receive my spirit!" "Oh Lord, have mercy upon me!" &c.

After the drop fell, it appeared that on the instant life was extinct, but in a few seconds a slight convulsive muscular action of the extremities was apparent, but then all was over.

The crowd assembled to witness the execution could not have numbered less than 12,000 persons. The summit of the houses opposite to the gaol, and every window within several hundred yards of the scaffold, were thronged with spectators.

Previously to their entering the cell of the prisoner, Mr. Sheriff Hunter addressed the reporters in the chapel-yard, and stated that, in consequence of what had appeared in one of the papers, respecting the propriety of delaying the execution, in order to ascertain whether there had been any accomplice with the prisoner in the murder of Delarue, they (the Sheriffs) had put the matter to Hocker several times, and offered at once to go to the Secretary of State on his behalf, if there were really any grounds for the suggestions which had been thrown out in his favour. He did not, however, express any wish in the matter; and the subject having been more than once renewed by the Sheriffs, Hocker at length proposed that they should bring the subject to a close by saying no more about it. Mr. Sheriff Sidney also stated, that although the prisoner had never directly either asserted his innocence, or denied his guilt, he had several times held up his hand, and said, "This is not the arm that struck the blow."

After his conviction he reiterated that part of his story relative to the alleged seduction of the girl at Hampstead by Delarue. The Sheriff, in conversation with him on this occasion, remarked that the different parts of his defence were very inconsistent with each other—that in one portion he spoke of his friendship with the deceased, and in another, of his animosity towards him; to which he replied, "Oh, yes, I had borne an animosity towards him for a long time, although he did not know it."

The following is an exact copy of the statement, or (as it has been called) the confession delivered by the culprit to the Ordinary:—

"Rev. and dear Sir,—This is the last written communication I shall make to the world. My hours are now so few that a babe might count them. Whatever may have been my conduct hitherto, I cannot any longer dissemble. You are too good and worthy a friend for me to deceive with my last breath. Though I be condemned to die on a scaffold, I have yet one tender chord remaining in my bosom, which your unceasingly kind attention has kept in continual motion. I would rather be deemed a murderer than a vile ingrate. I thank God that he has endued me with that feeling which has made it impossible for me to be guilty of either. I never did any man a premeditated injury in my life, and God forbid that I should, at such a time as this, forget to make you every acknowledgment in my power while I live, for the faithful part you have evinced in my unhappy case during my incarceration. You have proved yourself to be one of my dearest friends. May your reward here be that happiness which, alas! has failed to be my lot, and hereafter, that state of bliss which you have so often and so fervently prayed that I might be a partaker of!"

"With a quiet and unresentful conscience, and a heart still beating innocence of that for which I am unjustly doomed to suffer, I wish to rectify two deviations from truth in the second statement which I read at my trial, or rather, I should say, to admit their falsity. The manner in which I accounted for the stains of blood on my clothes was fictitious. It were an easy matter for me to forge another lie, by saying, that in stooping down by the body of deceased, as he lay dead, I came by such an appearance of guilt. But no, I will not; I cannot die with a falsehood on my lips. In accordance with a spirit of truthfulness, I avow solemnly, in the presence of my God, that the marks were not occasioned by any contact whatever with the person of deceased. I myself did it, after the body was removed by the constables. Can it be that I am indulging an infidel temerity at such an awful period as this, by asseverating an untruth? No! My conviction of a future judgment and a state of eternal consciousness is so powerful, that I have not wickedness enough to trifle with my Maker, and my own soul, at its peril, now that the gallows is in the course of erection for my execution. I am digressing. There is one point more to which I would draw your attention: I stated that Hampstead was the place where the guilty parties resided: this was an invention."

"My defence has been complimented as an 'idle romance' by two individuals, whose names I will not do the honour of publishing. If it were a 'romance,' it was far from an idle one, for it was begun and finished in twenty minutes, while my solicitor was in waiting. I also beg to assure those penetrating critics, that I should not issue such a 'romance' as a specimen of the fertility of my imagination. But this strain is foreign to my object in writing to you. Excepting the inaccuracies to which I have alluded, both my statements were founded in truth, and were true throughout. As a dying man, I have no other motive than that of truth for breaking silence. I only wish you to see that I am not ashamed again and again to declare my innocence to all the world. That I am not guilty of murder, God and my conscience bear witness; and this I shall be able to shout from my heart on my entrance into eternity. It is the duty of every man to prepare for death. I trust that I am prepared. The very best of men is not, of himself, worthy a place in Heaven. My hopes beyond the grave are not my own deserts, but those of another. My being innocent of the crime of murder will not entitle me to an immortal crown, but a submission to His will who has permitted me to be brought thus low, with an open and sincere confession of all my present and past youthful follies and imperfections, followed by genuine contrition and faith. These, I have learned to believe, are acceptable to our merciful and gracious Benefactor, whom I have so often offended."

"A man whom I have treated as my friend is the murderer of Delarue. His own admission of the fact was the only means of extricating me from this unworthy end. He has not come forward. Had I caused him to be apprehended, he would doubtless have denied it. I have been assured that, had I not been found guilty of murder, I should have been transported for life for highway robbery. Such an alternative has failed to induce me to divulge what it is my resolution to die with in my bosom. Let then this sentence ring in the murderer's ears: that he is not only the destroyer of Delarue, but me likewise. I did not lift a hand against deceased. There may, even yet, be found some harsh enough to brand me as a dying liar. But oh, if they knew what I, alas! too well know, they would see the wrong they do me. I have suffered too much, and am, while writing this, too weak and heart-broken to quit it: it is world like an atheist. My sorrows have been more than my strength (great as it has been) could support. I am no longer the same young man who heard sentence of death passed without the distortion of a muscle. My troubles, both sleeping and awake, have so shaken me, that I find it more easy to weep than to smile. Every rising sun dispels the dark mystery of futurity. Already I see death approaching me with increasing strides. At night, when I lay my poor aching head to rest, ere I can close my eyes, rude forms of shame and infamy attend my pillow, and oh! what dreams! one moment, and all is passed. I am again at home, every one cheering me with eager hands and hearts at my return—no longer condemned—no longer unhappy. Then to wake and find myself stretched on a hard bed, surrounded by iron bars and gloomy walls, that deride my anguish and mock at my distress. This is bitterness, indeed! Then talk not to me of the awfulness of death! Death is the only friend that can make amends for all my wretchedness! For me to continue such as I am were worse than ten thousand deaths. Even death on a scaffold (that shameful end) to me is far preferable to none. I am heartily sick of the world that has treated me as though I had always been a criminal in its estimation. No one ever suspected me of any unlawful breach until I came hither, and yet no one would take me by the hand. Because I could spell and write, my poverty was a crime. Think you, then, my thoughts still lingered behind, and that I wished my days were renewed? My hopes of heaven are worth them all. My home and an isolated friend here and there are my only attractions, and I trust I shall meet them soon where all is light and joyous—where the love of God

is the only mystery—where holiness and pure intellect go hand in hand; and the tear of gratitude the only tear! May you and I, my dear sir, and all those who are dear to us, be welcomed there, is the dying prayer of

"Your poor unfortunate but faithful servant,

"The Rev. Mr. Davis, Ordinary, April 26, 1845."

"T. H. HOCKER."

Subjoined will be found copies of the letters above referred to. As will be seen, they are respectively addressed to two females. The names are intentionally suppressed, but there can be no impropriety in stating that the one addressed to "Sarah" was intended by the wretched man for Miss Philips, the young woman who gave evidence upon his trial. It should be particularly observed that one of these letters was handed to the reverend ordinary on Monday morning, with a request that he would forward it to the party to whom it was addressed, Hocker leading Mr. Davis to understand that the letter was a last address to one whom he had dearly loved. The other letter was handed to Mr. Wright, the deputy governor of the prison, with a similar request. In due course both letters reached the governor's hands, and thus the duplicity of the writer was discovered.

The following are copies of the letters:—

"28th April, 1845."

"My still dearest Olivia!—I cannot quit this scene of heart-rending misery without addressing you a farewell line. My lot is a hard and painful one, indeed, and how often I have thought of you my dearest love, since my incarceration, I cannot tell. I have had you in my remembrance both sleeping and awake, and every time my heart has been ready to burst. This is the last epistle I shall write; you are deserving the best wishes of every one. You have my last blessing. Heaven bless you and make you its own; and oh! may we meet in heaven, where there is no more separation, no more forgetfulness, but all is love and joy."

"Yours, till the last,

"T. H. HOCKER."

"28th April, 1845."

"My very dear Sarah—I have not had courage enough to address you since I was last with you. From the first moment of my acquaintance with you until the present, I have cherished the most genuine and respectful affection for you, and though I made you many misrepresentations of my condition in life, had I lived I should have repaired them all; but all is past, excepting my love for you, which survives every other feeling. May you be happy yet, and may we meet in heaven. Your good friends, Mr. and Mrs. E., will not spurn my dying respects and esteem, nor will our kind Miss E. disbelieve that I still feel every sentiment for her that I once professed to feel. I have given this my warmest kiss for you, my sweet love, heaven bless you, farewell—farewell."

"Yours, with my dying blessing, T. H. HOCKER."

The last request Hocker made to the deputy governor of the prison was that a lock of his hair might be forwarded to his father.

The body, after hanging the usual time, was cut down, and a cast of the head having been taken, the remains were buried within the precincts of the prison.

## THE CONDEMNED SERMON.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary of Newgate, preached what is called the condemned sermon in the chapel of the prison. The Sheriffs having issued tickets for as many persons as the chapel could, without being crowded to the inconvenience of all, contain, the seats were, soon after the admission of the visitors, completely occupied. Notwithstanding the general censure to which female visitors upon occasions of the kind have been subjected, there were some of the sex whose curiosity prevailed over the feelings by which the majority are influenced.

In the Sheriffs' pew sat Sir J. Pirie and Under-Sheriff Martin. Sheriff Sidney and Alderman Musgrove occupied the Ordinary's pew, and Mr. Anderton and three other gentlemen were accommodated with seats in that of the Governor. The gaol bell having summoned the prisoners in the various wards of the gaol to divine service, the divisions of the chapel assigned to them were speedily filled. As soon as they were seated, Connor, the young fellow who was committed for trial upon the charge of the wilful murder of Mary Brothers, in George-street, St. Giles's, was brought in. Connor appeared to be improved in health, and was decently attired in black. He was conducted to a chair prepared for him in the body of the chapel, directly opposite to the pulpit, and close to the pew appropriated to the use of the family of the Rev. Mr. Davis, and he seemed to be affected frequently during the service. The turnkey sat on a form next to him. After a delay of a few seconds, Hocker entered, accompanied by the Deputy Governor of the prison, and an assistant turnkey. It might be called a theatrical movement. The ease and self-possession which the convict exhibited as he advanced to his seat evidently surprised those who had never before seen him, and he seated himself on a chair facing the altar, and at the end of the chapel opposite to the pulpit, and close to the pew appropriated to the use of the family of the Rev. Mr. Davis, and he seemed to be affected frequently during the service. The turnkey sat on a form next to him. After a delay of a few seconds, Hocker entered, accompanied by the Deputy Governor of the prison, and an assistant turnkey. It might be called a theatrical movement. 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THE 2000 GUINEA RACE, NEWMARKET.

“had she there at such a time?”

The day was a glorious sample of spring—fresh and fragrant as dew and violets, and for a perfect picture of a pleasure pilgrimage, commenced as to the setting-out for the heath, which took place soon after noon. The list of sport was a rich one—but all the interest centred in the event that gave name to the occasion. For the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, of eighteen horses originally named, but five were declared to start; and of these Idas, the property of Lord Stradbroke, was backed, with odds on him against the field. This distinguished courser is so called, because his sire is Liverpool (typical of Neptune) and his dam Marpessa; for the fitness of the titles, see Lemprier. Besides him, the party was made up of two belonging to Mr. Wreford, Winchelsea and Worthless, twins, having no apparent affinity; Wood Pigeon, one of the handsomest horses in the world, and Paultons, not remarkable in any way. Three o'clock was the hour which should decide this event, big with the fate of the Derby, and more lotteries than ever entered the dreams of Bish, or Hazard, or Goodluck. As the time drew near, a mighty torrent of cavalry rushed towards the saddling stables, where each individual saw, in the champion of his own chance, the hero that should win the laurels and the money. But when Idas submitted himself to our scrutiny, we felt how worthy he was of the general confidence he commanded. A more perfect ideal of a racer was never conceived. His symmetry is formed of all the lines of beauty, combined with every appliance of speed, and courage, and endurance. Should he preserve the form in which he came out on Tuesday, woe to those who have him on the wrong side of their books on the 28th proximo. The



NEAR THE COURSE, NEWMARKET.

was at the “dip from the bushes,” already alluded to, and here all uncertainty of the end was disposed of. Idas now went to the front: was seen to go faster than, and farther from, his field every stride, finally cantering in first—by the length which pleased his jockey. “Newmarket Heath has not seen such an animal for many a year.” Thus spoke the public voice, with which we cordially agree. Newmarket Heath never before saw such a scene: that it has witnessed so goodly a spectacle we cordially rejoice: that it may see a thousand similar anniversaries we earnestly hope. Away with your exclusiveness, gentlemen of the Jockey Club. Your dominion is a wide one; what would you have? Hold out the hand of goodfellowship to your less courtly brother, while yet it may be graciously offered, and if you must make terms with your *amour propre* for the condescension, whisper to yourself while you do the greeting, as Sterne did to another of the lower animals—“Here, poor devil, there’s room enough in the world for you and me.”

#### “MAY-DAY IN THE LAST CENTURY.”

We have engraved Mr. Anthony’s eloquent picture, in the gallery of the Society of British Artists. It narrates, and brilliantly, the most pleasing incidents of a Festival of Merry England. The somewhat formal grouping is relieved by a foreground, on which a gipsy is endeavouring to ply her calling with a pair of lovers, who, however, appear to be

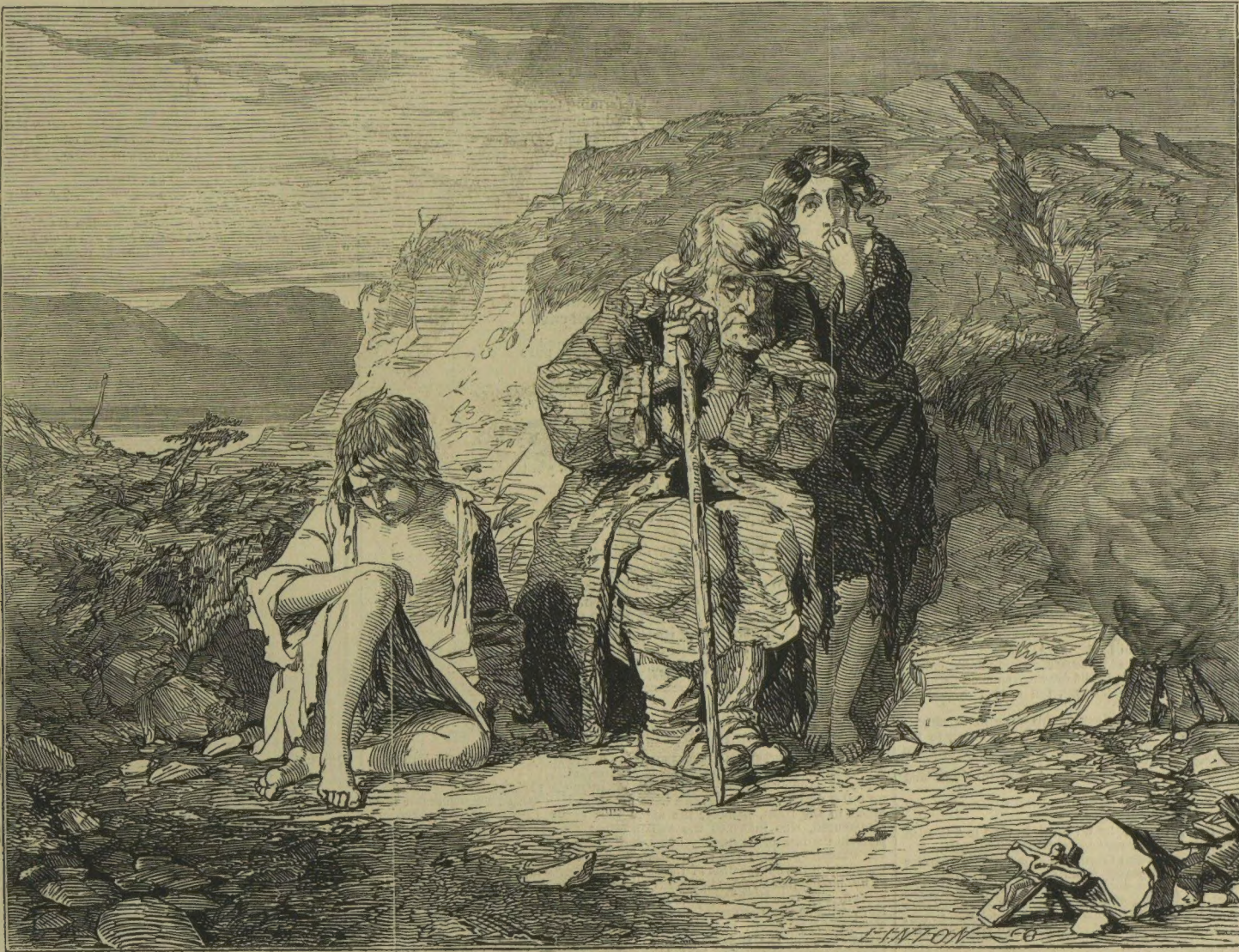
“Lapt in the Elysium of indifference.”

Among the best points are two old trees, just budding out their May green: they are very sweetly painted. The picture, we learn, has been purchased by one who knows how to distinguish nicely.



MAY-DAY IN THE LAST CENTURY.—PAINTED BY ANTHONY.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.





IRISH MENDICANTS.—BY ALFRED FRIPP.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN  
WATER-COLOURS, PALL-MALL EAST.

This gallery, always one of the most agreeable and interesting in the metropolis, is this year marked by peculiar excellence; although we perhaps miss some of those leading subjects on a larger scale which used to be sent annually from the easels of the Cattermole, the Lewises, and the Taylors. The excellence of the Exhibition arises this year from the universality of its high character; scarcely a really bad drawing is to be found upon the walls, and the greater proportion of works exhibited range very far indeed above mediocrity in this graceful and elegant branch of art.

De Wint's "Stacking Hay" (No. 4), is the first drawing which asks for notice, on the score of the beautiful colour of the foliage and its masterly execution.

Next to this, we have a charming drawing of "Romish Devotion" (No. 10), which is one of the very best things that ever proceeded from Mr. Hunt's pencil. The colour is exquisite, and the mingled nature and poetry of the head might have proceeded from Murillo. It is drawn and modelled with a truth that nothing can surpass.

No. 13. "Eagle's Nest, Glengarriff, county of Kerry," by W. A. Nessfield, is a large composition, displaying great elegance of colour, and finesse of hand. Possibly, the colour is somewhat too bright. In other respects, the landscape is good, and the deer and startled heron are introduced with character and firmness.

The latter strikes us as appearing somewhat too small in proportion to the former.

23. "Ploughboy and Cart-horses," by Frederick Tayler. This and its companion (No. 31) are two of the best drawings in the Gallery.

26. "Berne, Switzerland—Morning, as it Sometimes Wakes in the Alps," by J. D. Harding. A fine landscape, full of power and ability, although somewhat eccentric in the colour and form of its sky. The mist in the valley is excessively beautiful, and the painting of the foreground carries water colour executively almost as far as it can possibly go. As a whole, however, we prefer the elegant handling and graceful colour of No. 9—"Beilstein, in the Moselle," by the same artist.

34. "The Rosary," by Alfred Fripp. A clever bit of expression, somewhat too thinly executed, but singularly chaste and graceful.

37. "Tralee, County of Kerry," by Mr. Evans, of Eton. Were it not for somewhat too much of the rainbow about the colour of the drawing, it would be an admirable landscape.

38. "Interior of Part of a Church," by W. Hunt. One of the ugliest bits of pertinacious truth and nature in the Gallery.

40. "The Holy Well," by Alfred Fripp. This, as well as the other drawings of this clever artist, strongly remind us of the feeling for art exhibited by Mr. Poole. The upturned face of the kneeling girl is beautifully full of meaning and expression.

42. "Pigeons," by Mr. Hunt. This, and "Rabbit," &c. (No. 270), by the same master, are the two best bits of still life in the gallery.

46. "Wreck on the Rocks of Elizabeth Castle, Jersey," by C. Bentley. A powerful, but somewhat rigidly, executed landscape. It is well composed, and its colour is clear and transparent, although too black in tone.

47. "The Oratory, Naworth," by S. Rayner. A clever sketch, which does all but rival Cattermole, the master upon whom it has evidently been studied.

69. "Distant View of Brough Castle." One of David Cox's fresh and windy drawings, full of nature and reality, and as sober in colour as the works of any painter who wishes to last, should be.

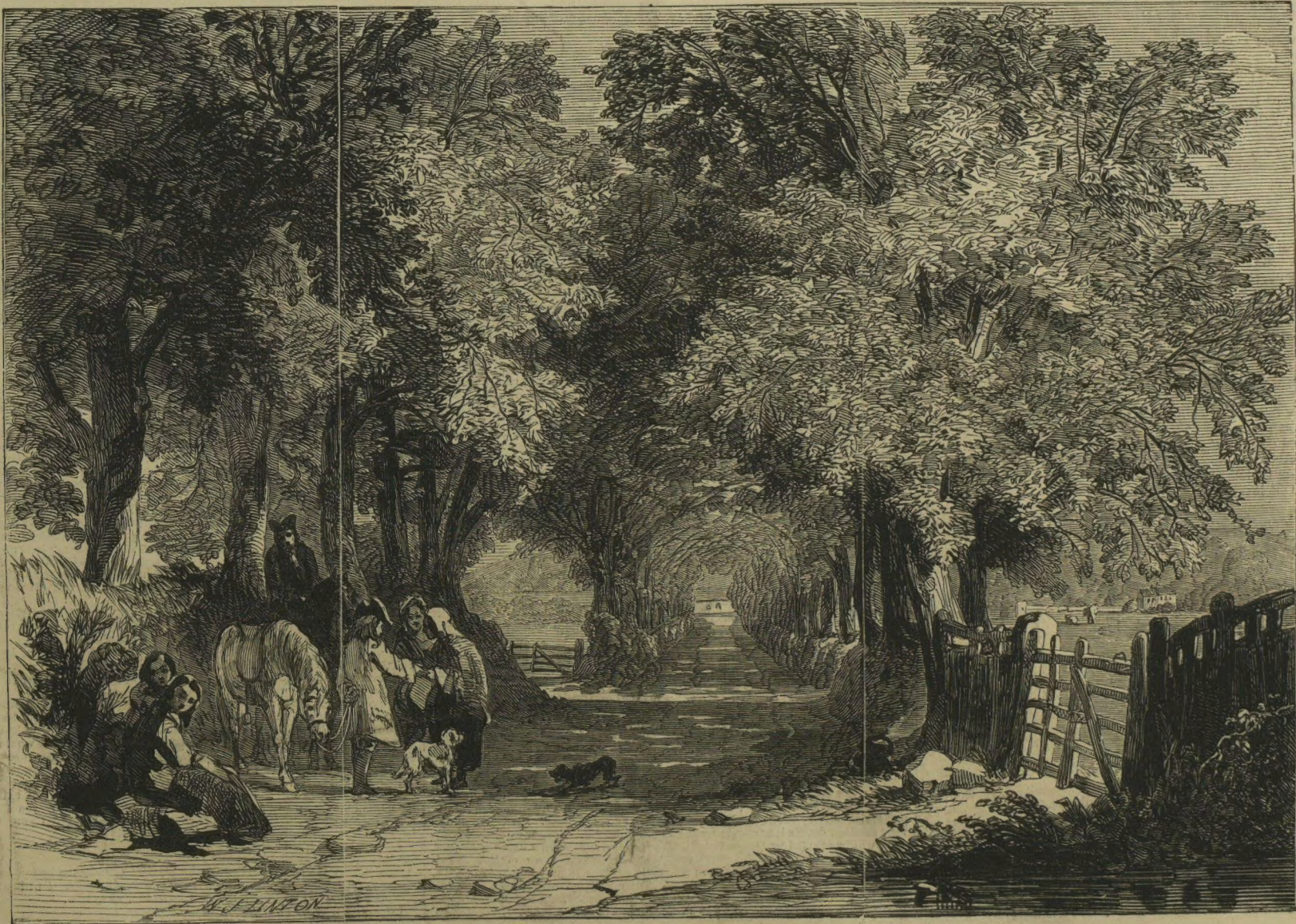
75. "Danseneau, on the Lahn—Morning," by T. M. Richardson, jun. The colour of this drawing is too lurid, but the finish is superb, and its arrangement is excessively graceful.

86. "The Afternoon's Nap," by J. M. Wright. A graceful drawing, with much of Stothard about its manner; modelled upon Richter's old composition of the "School in an Uproar."

87. "Boy Fetching Water." O. Oakley. A graceful drawing, blemished by some defective drawing about the feet.

82. "Ancaster, Lincolnshire," and 88. "A Village in Cumberland," are two exquisite specimens of Mr. De Wint's honest and homely truth.

91. "Lanercost Priory, Cumberland," by S. Rayner. This is in point of colour



SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY WITH THE GIPSIES.—BY G. HARRISON.



the best drawing exhibited by this artist. The manner is strikingly firm and vigorous.

100. "A Village Scene during Harvest," by P. De Wint. A capital drawing.

101. "Knaresborough Castle," by D. Cox. The ruinous walls of the old castle are admirably painted.

102. "Dahlia," by V. Bartholomew. Ought to have been on the sight line. No flower-painter living or dead, ever surpassed the beauty and finesse of colour shown in this luxuriant composition.

112. "Cloudy Day." David Cox's very best drawing, and, in addition to this, one of the best landscapes on the walls of this Exhibition.

114. "The Piazza Falcone, Naples," by W. Callow. The effect of this drawing is singularly true to Neapolitan Nature, and the only fault which it possesses, is the murky shadow thrown upon the buildings in the middle distance.

116. "Shakespeare Cliff, Dover," by W. Evans, of Eton. The texture of this drawing is not equal to the landscape by the same painter, which we have already noticed, and too much raw colour is used in the detail.

119. "Sir Roger de Coverley with the Gipsies," vide "Spectator," is a very clever drawing by G. Harrison: the sunlight through the trees upon the roadway of the lane is a very masterly effect. We have engraved this beautiful illustration of our great Essayist.

127. "Guernsey Fisher-Boys at a Cottage." Another boy in blue, gracefully painted, but not quite equal to Gainsborough's.

128. "Haddon Hall," by S. Rayner. A masterly drawing, which would pass for a Cattermole.

142. "Instruction." A large but simple composition, by J. M. Wright. The subject is taken from Proverbs, Chap. IV. The colour is chaste, but feeble; the execution excessively graceful; and it occupies the post of honour on the walls of the gallery.

150. "Moor Slabod, N. Wales," by W. Evans. The style of this drawing is masculine and powerful; but the colour is somewhat heavy.

151. "View of the South Downs, near Lewes," by Copley Fielding. A good specimen of the workmanship and fine atmospheric power of this clever painter.

152. "Irish Mendicants." Another excellent drawing by Alfred Fripp. We have engraved this masterly performance.

172. "Isola de San Giulio, Lago d'Orta," by H. Gastineau. A brilliant landscape, but deficient in precision.

139. "A Gleaner." Mr. Oakley's best drawing.

181. "On the Bridge at Prague." This is a good drawing, by the veteran Prout, one of the first water-colour reformers.

188. "View from Bolton Abbey," by George Fripp. Like De Wint, but by no means slavishly so. The colour is excessively rich, and legitimately managed.

195. "The Retainers' Gallery, Knowle," by S. Rayner. Clever and vigorous.

197. "Rowhead, Lancashire," by Douglas Morrison. Dull in tone, but with much merit in its manner.

200. This is a strange drawing to be found in the Exhibition. It is an "Assemblage of Works of Art, in Sculpture and in Painting, from the earliest periods to the time of Phidias," by J. Stephanoff. It is well executed, and arranged with great ability, but we confess that we value it more for its curiosity as a work of comparison and reference than we do artistically.

201. "View of the Amphitheatre at Pola, in Istria," by A. Glennie. The colour of the drawing is very fine, but the water wants transparency and intelligibility.

210. "Hollyhocks," by V. Bartholomew. A splendid drawing, shamefully hung.

211. "A Stable Boy," by W. Hunt. A good drawing, full of rich colour, and handled very powerfully.

221. "A Corn-field," by P. De Wint. The colour of this drawing is magnificently true and sober. It is, without exception, the very best drawing in the room, and reminds us of this artist's best and happiest inspirations. Nature never had a chaster and more vigorous interpreter.

231. "Highland Cottage Door," by Frederick Taylor. A gem in colour and facility of hand.

244. "Pine Apple and Grapes." No. 251. Ditto. No. 256. "Birds' Nests;" and No. 258. "Quince, &c.," by W. Hunt, are all excellent.

246. "An Interior in the Elizabethan Style," by W. Hunt, is, next to "Romish Devotion," the best drawing which this great water-colour master exhibits. Mr. Hunt is, with Mr. De Wint, one of our greatest favourites. His rich and peculiar gusto for nature has never yet, and will probably never be, equalled. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that he ever condescends to such caricature as No. 226 ("A Mishap"); which, however laughable it may be, is unworthy a taste so true and at times so refined, as his proves itself to be. We ought to apologise to him for having passed over No. 234 (a marvellous bit of expression and vitality) without notice.

254. "The Ride," by Frederick Taylor, is too crude in its brilliancy.

279. "Drawing by Candlelight," by W. Hunt. His best bit of tone. It is equal to the most mellow canvas left us by any of the elder masters.

282. "Scene from the Monastery," by Cattermole. A fair drawing, but by no means equal to No. 300 ("Benvenuto Cellini defending the Castle of San Angelo"). The firm and definite painting of this subject is beyond all praise. It is perhaps the slightest drawing in the room, but it is also the firmest and most solid. Nothing can be more masculine and powerful than the style of the detail, and the simple disposition of the light and shade. It is broadly and powerfully conceived, and the colour is of the chastest description, without verging on the slightest thinness or poverty. The drawing of the figures is equally good. It is a work of very high character.

298. "The First of September" is a fine drawing; and although somewhat slight, is the best which Frederick Taylor exhibits. His "Interior of a Stable" (305) is inferior to it in brilliancy, but much superior in tone.

306. "Porta di Posipolo and the Bay of Bale," by S. Palmer. An eccentric but agreeable piece of warm, and at the same time delicate colour, somewhat over-done in the minuteness of its finish.

327. "The Discovery" and 329. "Beatrice in the Garden," by G. Harrison. A brace of agreeable, and graceful sketches.

328. "Childhood," by Eliza Sharpe. Tenderly imagined; but too high in colour.

330. "The visit to the Monastery," by Cattermole. Although this is a capital drawing, it is much inferior to the one on which we have bestowed such high praise.

339. "The Evening Walk," by Frank Stone. By no means equal to the artist's reputation.

From the number of able and interesting works which we have specified, as well as from the length and general tone of our notice, it will be seen that at no exhibition in London could an hour or two be passed with more intellectual pleasure, than in the Gallery of this Society.

#### OUR BRANCH OF MAY.

Yes! We can bear a branch of May  
To all the merry world,  
Wherever Genius darts her ray,  
Or Art has flag unfurled!  
The fragrance of a month like this  
Not lost, shall pass away,  
While we can waft its balmy kiss  
Upon our Branch of May!

May is the budding month of Art!  
And, from her dewy sky,  
A blossoming young Poetry  
Shines forth with starry eye!  
We love the painter's sunlit room,  
The poet's flowery way;  
And shall not both find sun and bloom  
Upon our Branch of May?

A Branch of May! most pure in flow'r,  
And fairest in its green,  
We bear unto her Royal Bower,  
A Spring-gift to the Queen!  
And spread the sweet leaves round her throne,  
And, with her subjects, pray  
That all her life may typify  
One lovely "Branch of May!"

A branch to hang in lordly halls,  
On the old walls shine bright,  
And shed back to the olden time  
Its blossoms and its light!  
And, as the sun comes gleaming in  
To tinge it with his ray,  
May Noble grasp the Peasant's hand  
Beneath our Branch of May!

A branch for the New Temple-shrines  
Where lordly wisdom holds,  
Its court of power, and to its heart  
The nation's glory folds!  
The coronet is not too proud,  
The ermine not too gay,  
To smile on Nature's livery,  
And wear our Branch of May!

A branch for all the people's friends  
Who solemn conclave keep  
For the land's happiness—whose ends  
Are neither dark nor deep  
'Gainst England's welfare—but who wear  
Hearts open as the day,  
And pure and stainless as the leaves  
That gem our Branch of May!

One for the Church's holy fane,  
Where pious feet have trod,  
All Nature's flow'rs—the pure and plain—  
Are sweet to Nature's God!  
Their fragrance—like the breath of prayer—  
May never waste away,  
But breathe to Heav'n its incense rare  
E'en from a Branch of May!

A Branch of May for farming men,  
For looming-men, and mine,  
To make the cotter's household gay,  
The weaver's shuttle shine!  
The dark coal-digger smile upon  
His black and weary way,  
And bless the perfumed glimpse of light  
That gilds a Branch of May!

A Branch of May for prisoned homes,  
Within gloom cities pent;  
To call back guilt—to fresher thoughts  
Ere, harden'd, life was spent—  
To show sweet contrast to all crime!  
The innocence and Day  
Which shine in Virtue's soul as pure  
As on a Branch of May!

A Branch of May for pauper things,  
The sorrowful of Earth;  
Poor life-birds, with the shatter'd wings,  
Who never sing of mirth!  
Yet, up to Memory's Heaven of youth,  
May soar with brighter lay,  
If we bring back their happiness  
Upon a Branch of May!

A Branch of May for all good hearts  
Within this glorious realm;  
Would that fond Nature's flood of Love  
The land might overwhelm!  
Till, 'neath Heaven's Rainbow-Arch, a dove  
Should wing its stainless way,  
Rest on the Ark of Happiness  
And wave a Branch of May!

#### MUSIC.

##### PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The third concert of the season took place last Monday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms, and was most brilliantly attended.

Before we enter upon any critical remarks upon the performance of the evening we feel it necessary to advert to a circumstance which caused a considerable sensation in the room, namely, the appearance of Mr. Lucas, before the concert commenced, who informed the audience that Sir Henry Bishop was unable to perform the task of conductor, on account of sudden "indisposition," (murmurs and whispers *partout*) and that at the request of his colleagues, he (Mr. Lucas) would, with the approbation of the assembly, undertake it with the disadvantage of not having had a rehearsal. This proposition was received with loud acclamation, and bore testimony that Sir Henry's absence was not much lamented. Now, what is the meaning of all this? There are more kinds than one of "indisposition," we know, but under which of them Sir Henry labours at present it is hard to say. The society misnamed "Philharmonic" it is well known, has been for years a victim, as a body, to the envy and petty jealousies of individuals. This disease has gradually increased to such a degree that there is nothing but anarchy and confusion, noisy debate and uproar at their meetings. The pleasant task of making a happy selection from the repertoire of the whole musical world engenders a thousand squabbles, and when at the eleventh hour a selection is made, nobody is satisfied—each thinks there has been some particular, invidious shaft levelled against himself, because his name does not appear in the group Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, or, perhaps, surmounting them all. Never was there a society which so unwearingly seeks its own destruction. It is true that Sir Henry Bishop is not the most spirited conductor in the world—he is all too smooth—there are no bursts of enthusiasm or poetical fire in him; and this having been spoken of pretty freely about, may probably have caused his sudden "indisposition." As it was, Mr. Lucas was more than a worthy *locum tenens*. But now for the Concert itself. Mozart's superb "Symphony in D. (Op. 87)," was very splendidly performed; but being almost a stranger to this audience, their ears were not fully awake to its vast contrapuntal beauties. Mrs. Anderson's performance of the "Queen of all Concertos" was perfection, particularly in the slow movement. Fesca's unmeaning overture was quite an insult upon modern refined taste; it has noise enough about it, but contains no more brains than a humming-top.

In Part II., came on "The Pastoral Symphony," one of Music's happiest or most inspired poems. It was, with some trifling defects on the part of the wind instruments, most charmingly played. Mozart's "Quartetto (No. 2, Op. 18)," was most deliciously performed—Blagrove was never more felicitous. His pure tone and elegant style were never more happily combined. Weber's sparkling Overture to "Oberon" concluded a most brilliant Concert. Of the vocalists we cannot at all enter into criticism—they sang as they always do, with perfection; particularly Miss Birch, in Spohr's magnificent and difficult air from "Faust."

We hope to hear the next without any "indisposition" of any kind upon anybody's part!

##### ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The third concert of the season took place on Wednesday evening, under the direction of his Grace The Archbishop of York.

There is as much art and delicate taste required in the grouping of a musical bouquet, as were exhibited by Glycera, that celebrated flower-girl of antiquity, in the construction and variety of her garlands. To allow nothing to preponderate, but a beautiful harmony to pervade the whole, is the desideratum, and this was quite manifest in the selection made by his Grace on Wednesday. There were no heavy dark masses falling thick upon each other, without a ray of sunshine through the gloom—no! the programme was a well painted tableau, and although abounding with effective lights and shadows, there was nothing overflaring or dingy-dark to destroy the general *chiaro oscuro*. Moreover, there was not too much of it—a most rare virtue now-a-days in programmes.

The concert commenced with a selection from the divine *Creation*, the solo parts being most admirably sung by Messrs. Machin, Staudigl, and Miss Birch, particularly the latter, who, in "The Marvellous Work," it may be said, was truly marvellous, her pure and brilliant voice floating above the chorus "like a pois'd lark's high fixed in air." Next came the mournful Brambilla, with her love-lorn melody. She was encored in Beethoven's divine aria. The hymn, "Alla Trinita," was merely quaint. Caradori's performance of "Angel's ever bright," was pure vocalism, mixed with a spiritual devotion which we have rarely heard but from the fair cantatrice herself. Himmel's "Motet" is very solemn and imposing; the great music of this musician is at length becoming *en vogue*. It is full of sublime imaginations, coupled with delicate subtleties. "Let the Bright Seraphim," by Miss Birch, was a meteor of song; her delivery of the passage, "Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow," was astounding, and put Harper to all his might and skill to keep pace with it. "Himmel's Prayer" was finely and solemnly given by Staudigl, and the first part terminated with Beethoven's Chorus, "Gloria in Excelsis," which was powerfully and effectively performed.

The second part opened with an overture, said to be to Zaire, by Winter; not the one we have been accustomed to hear, but one we should never care to hear again. Then followed Haydn's National Hymn, of which nothing new can be said. In Mozart's Aria "In dissen," &c., Herr Staudigl sang with his usual vigour and effect, but the concert-room is not calculated to develop all his magnificent powers. Madame Caradori in Paisiello's charming Aria, was everything to be wished for, and Mr. Williams's obligato was equally beautiful. Cherubini's Terzetto from *Faniska*, was splendidly executed by Miss Birch, Mdle. Brambilla, and Herr Staudigl—as were also the chorus and solo "Non Sdigare," of Gluck. Mdle. Brambilla, in Zingarelli's charming Aria "Ombra adorata," evoked some reminiscences of her Mistress, Pasta. The march from "Henri Quatre," seemed to be an interpolation. The duet "La Dove prende," was sung to perfection by Madame Caradori and Herr Staudigl. But then—ay what then?

"What Giant's shadows coming down the hill,  
Changing to pigmies other men's proportions!"

The mighty Handel!

The fine taste of his Grace, the noble director, was never more apparent than in placing this almost supernatural work at the conclusion of the performance; knowing well it would have killed every thing else by contrast. Altogether, this was a most delightful concert. By the way, Sir Henry Bishop's "indisposition," must have been very slight on Monday evening! The next concert will be on the 14th instant, under the direction of Lord Howe.

That favourite opera with the English public, "Don Giovanni," is to be performed for the first time this season, at her Majesty's Theatre, next Thursday. The cast of this opera, always remarkable for the large portion of talent it includes, will on this occasion be surpassing: Donna Anna, as formerly, Madame Grisi; Zerlina, Madame Castellan; and Donna Elvira, Madame Rita Boro. The other parts respectively taken by Mario, Fornasari, and Lablache. Perfection to the very smallest details is ensured; for the Commandatore, no longer an insignificant part, will be enacted by Signor Botelli, who made so successful a *début* in *Ernani*, and who has consented to utter forth the sepulchral tones of Don Juan's murdered victim. The novelties of the ballet crowd so numerously upon us, that we have not space to mention them. The names alone, however, are sufficient to ensure a great treat, for we have Cerito and St. Leon, Lucile Grahn and Ferrot, La Nena, and the *Danseuses Viennoises*!

#### CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"E. C. T." Hanover-square.—We have no time to look at problems which are sent without solutions.

"L. Q." Birmingham.—Your right to castle is not invalidated by your King having been checked.

"I. X. B." Hammersmith.—Quite correct.

"C. R. L." is thanked for his attention.

"Peon," Chertsey, is right.

"H. S."—The solutions are correct.

"Nemo."—The problem is in no way affected by the position of the board, which we suppose to be an error of the compositor.

"T. R." Watcorth.—Hardly difficult enough for publicity.

"W. A. M."—No trial of skill was thought of. The object was to test the capabilities of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, and not to puff the "sublimely mediocre" powers of any mere chess player.

"C. S." Brighton.—Received with thanks.

"Canterbury," "H. P.," "Marcus," "S. R. C.," "E. C. T.," "T. R.," "G. Y. H.," "H. R."—The solutions are correct.

"T. D. B." Settle.—You must have forgotten the Black Pawn, which stands in every diagram of problem 68 which we have seen at his King's Kt's 7th.

"R. P." and "S. W."—In all cases of double check, the attacked King must be moved.

"H. R."—There is no English translation of Koch's work, and we do not know the price of the original.

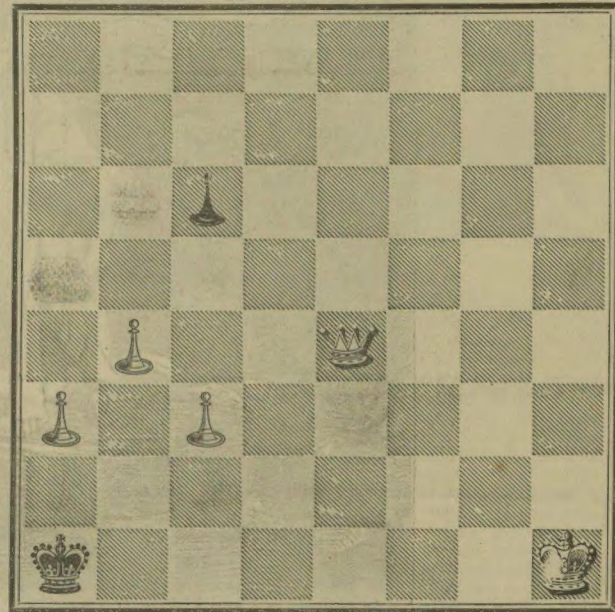
"N. T. L." "S. P.," and "R."—We hoped that the errors in the account alluded to were the result of haste; the writer, however, has convinced us we were wrong, and that his misstatements were deliberate.

Several communications must remain unanswered until next week.

#### PROBLEM No. 70.

By M. D'Orville, of Antwerp.

White having to play mates in five moves.



WHITE.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### DRURY LANE.

There is no young lady on the stage more respected, both in public and private life, than Miss Rainforth; and the very full attendance at this house, on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of her benefit, was a gratifying proof of the estimation in which she is held. The opera chosen for the occasion was "Fidelio," the fair *beneficent* appearing, for the first time, in the character formerly so admirably played by poor Malibran. Miss Rainforth's performance left nothing to be desired; she sang the whole of the difficult music with care and precision, and her conception of the part altogether was excellent. Staudigl was the *Don Pizarro*, for the first time, we believe, in England. His magnificent voice came out to great advantage, and drew forth the most enthusiastic applause from the audience. Mr. Harrison sung better than we remember to have heard him for some time; indeed, the performance of the opera reflected the greatest credit upon all concerned in its representation, although the chorus might have been a little better trained. At the conclusion Miss Rainforth was loudly called for, and cheered by the audience. A miscellaneous concert followed, which was supported by the principal artists, both vocal and instrumental. Miss M. B. Hawes was encored in "Ere Infancy," from Mehul's *Joseph*, and the same compliment was paid to Miss Dolby, in "Araby, dear Araby," and Miss Steele in "Beautiful Venice," although, as respects the latter, in a somewhat stormy manner. Mr. John Parry sang a capital new song written by a gentleman named Powell, called "Matrimony," which convulsed the house with laughter; it is one of the best things he has done. Of course he was encored, when he gave Mr. Albert Smith's "Polka Explained," with equal effect. A *divertissement* and a farce brought to a close the programme of a very attractive evening's entertainment.

##### HAYMARKET.

One of the most brilliant successes that it has been our task, for some time past, to record, was achieved at this theatre, on Saturday evening last, when Mr. Jerrold's comedy of "Time Works Wonders" was produced. At length a five act comedy has been brought out which none can carp at. The previous fault with Mr. Jerrold's pieces under this category, has been lack of interest in the story, and want of heart in the characters. Following the school of Congreve, he trusted mainly to a string of smart repartees, and ceaseless flashes of wit and epigram, for carrying his play through. There was little display of character or natural feeling to interest; no one of the *dramatis personae* that might be spoken of hereafter as the type of a class. They were all simply persons sent on to say clever things, and try and wound each other's feelings; until, admirable as their *bon-mots* were, they at length produced the same unpleasant feeling which arises from the continuous perusal of a jest-book. And there were bitter sneers at social conventionalities, which, although offering to a clever writer capital subjects for spleenetic satire, are still good in their way for preserving the proper balance of society. Hence, these witticisms grated on the ear: an audience admired the tact, but lamented the spirit that had produced them. There is nothing of this in "Time Works Wonders." The dialogue is just as brilliant, but it is natural and kindly. An interest of no ordinary kind is created respecting the fortunes of the characters; and their hearts are all well placed.

The play commences at a country inn, where Felix Goldthumb (Mr. Charles Mathews) and Professor Truffles (Mr. Strickland), a learned "Doo," are partaking of what they can get, when a carriage drives up to the door, containing Clarence Norman (Mr. H. Holl), who has carried off Florentine (Miss Fortescue), a pretty baker's daughter, from school, accompanied by her friend, Bessy Tulip (Madame Vestris). From want of horses they are overtaken by their governess, Miss Tucker (Mrs. Glover), Mr. Goldthumb, a worthy trunk-maker (Mr. W. Farren), and Olive, a friend of Florentine's father (Mr. Tilbury). Clarence and Felix go to seek for horses; the latter, who knows Florentine, having declared, in a fine manner, that if young Norman deceives her he will have to answer for it to himself (Felix). Whilst they are gone, Olive sees Florentine, and, by reasoning with her in the following excellent manner, prevails upon her to return:—

Olive. Towards him you say you love. I will suppose you wedded: you, a poor man's child—a girl of homely thoughts and homely teaching—brought by your husband to his noble friends. They look upon you as the blot upon their name—the vulgar, bold intruder on their rank and wealth—the "baker's daughter," whose pretty, fatal face, has snared a stripling in his schoolboy days. A few years pass—a very few: your husband feels his friends are just; and with them owns his boyish match a folly and a shame. What hope would then be yours?

Floren. To die.

Olive. Or say, in silence he endures his fate? Is such a marriage wedlock? No! it is but decent resignation at the best.

Floren. But I love him; and may not love do all things?

Olive. Florentine, when minds are not in union, the words of love itself are but the rattling of the chain that tells the victim it is bound. Come.

Floren. I cannot—will not; no, will not. Clarence!

Olive. Is this your promise?

Floren. Do not ask it: I cannot, will not leave him. I will die first. Let his friends hate me, he will love me still. I know I am not taught like him—an ignorant of all his wife should know; but I will labour, study—for love, I'm sure, can do it—till I make his mind almost my own. No, Sir; come what may, I will not leave him.

Olive. Then I'll tell you what will come—ruin, beggary.

Floren. To Clarence?

Olive. To Clarence Norman. Hear me. He has been prodigal, extravagant—his debts beset him. Once let Clarence call you wife, and—this I know—his uncle leaves him to the mercy of the world; and that, I tell you, is hopeless beggary.

Floren. Is this truth? Forgive me.

Olive. Answer; shall I leave you?

Floren. No. The thoughts you make me think, make me better—older: take me from girlhood—show me my folly, more, my selfishness. I will go home with you: for what a wicked thing should I be so to destroy him.

Olive. Good, brave girl!



man-square, Lieutenant-General Richard Northey Hopkins, late 3rd Baronet, at the  
year of his age.—At Walsgate Hall, Lincolnshire, Elizabeth Catharine, relict of the late  
James Whiting Yorke, Esq., in her 73rd year.—At Eastbourne, Mrs. Gilbert, relict of David



### MAGNIFICENT METEOR SEEN IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Thursday, April 24th, 1845, a blue meteor, of a most unusual size and brilliancy, was seen near Highfield House, the seat of E. J. Lowe, Esq., in the above county. The weather had been for the five days prior to the 24th, hot, and almost cloudless; for the mean of clouds for that period only amounted to 2.4-10. The temperature had reached its greatest intensity of heat on the 24th at 4h. P.M., viz., 70.1°, at which time the hygrometer was 59.2°; the wind nearly calm and veering to E., and in the evening to S. The barometer had been gradually falling from the morning of the 21st; and at 6h. P.M. of the 24th a heavy thunder-storm passed over Highfield House from the S. In the morning, a faint solar halo was formed; and, in the evening, an arc of a solar Iris very sensibly prismatic was visible.

At 9h. 35m. the night, which was very dark, suddenly became light as day, and the objects near and distant were visible as plainly as in broad daylight: immediately, a magnificent Meteor, of a blue colour, was seen traversing the interval from the Zenith, through the stars 21, 30, 40, and 41, of the constellation of Leo Minor, and the stars 95, 96,  $\chi$ , 59,  $\tau$ , and 75, of the constellation of Leo Major, a distance of 30°, which it accomplished in little less than three seconds of time: it exploded very near the star  $\phi$ , Leonis Majoris, and, after falling in small fragments of light for the space of 1°, be-



METEOR SEEN IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

came suddenly extinguished. Its apparent size was very nearly equal to the disc of the moon, and perfectly round in form; but its brilliancy very far surpassed that luminary, and its intensity could not possibly have been less than three times as light as our satellite. The track which the Meteor took, is traced out in the diagram; but no train of light was left behind it. It appeared of no considerable height in the air. There were no clouds very visible at the time the Meteor was seen; but a few cumuli appeared soon after, and the moon rose of a red colour.

Should any one have noticed this Meteor in a southerly direction from this locality, a comparison of remarks would prove both interesting and important, for the height of the Meteor above the surface of our earth might be ascertained.—*From a Correspondent.*

### PROPOSED VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO ST. PAUL'S.

Orders have been given for taking on an additional number of workmen to complete the work of cleaning down and beautifying the grand portico of St. Paul's Cathedral, facing Ludgate hill, so that it may be finished, and the scaffolding removed before the anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy, on Thursday next, the 8th inst. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have signified their intention to be present on the occasion. The masonry, besides being cleaned down, is undergoing the process of painting to preserve the stone work. The columns are in a forward state.

### THE BUDE LIGHTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

The lanterns for the reception of the Bude Lights to illumine this fine area, exhibit certain novel and meritorious peculiarities of form and construction, which has induced us to engrave them for our columns. The lan-



BUDE LIGHT, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

terns, four in number, are of an octagonal shape, from the design of Mr. Barry, R.A., and manufactured by Messrs. Stevens and Son, of the Darlington Works, Southwark. They are to be placed on four large bronze pedestals; the height of the larger pair, from the base to the bottom of the lamp,

is 3 feet 6 inches, and the diameter, 3 feet 8 inches; from the bottom to the top of the lamp, 3 feet 6 inches; diameter, 3 feet 1 inch. These are to be fixed on the massive granite pillars on the south-east and south-west angles of the square.

The two smaller ones are of the following dimensions:—height, 9 feet to the bottom of the lamp; diameter of square plinth at bottom, 3 feet, on which rests the octagon base, rising 2 feet. Diameter of the column, 13 inches, gradually tapering to 8 inches, with 2 bands at proportionate distances. These are destined for the balustrades opposite the National Gallery: the gun metal of which the whole is comprised, is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick. The lamps are to be glazed with flint glass of the substance of an inch, with a 2-inch cut bevel, worked parallel surfaces, and all highly polished. The refraction of light occasioned by these numerous varieties of surface, is likely to produce a very brilliant effect; and in the event of another lamp being added, as proposed, to be placed between the fountains, some very novel appearances may perhaps be obtained, especially if the focus of either of the prisms should fall on the jets of water.

**ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAYS.**—The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the merits of the Atmospheric Railway system, state in their report that they have made a full inquiry into the working of the railway between Kingstown and Dalkey, and the result of their investigations is, that the facts establish the mechanical efficiency of the atmospheric power to convey with regularity, speed, and security the traffic upon one section of pipe between two termini; and they are satisfied, by the evidence of Messrs. Brunel, Cubitt, and Vignoles, that there is no mechanical difficulty which will oppose the working of the same system upon a line of any length. The Committee unhesitatingly give their opinion that a single atmospheric line is superior to a double locomotive line, both in regularity and safety, inasmuch as it makes collisions impossible, except at crossing places, and excludes all the danger and irregularity arising from casualties to engines or their tenders. The Committee admit that experience can alone decide the ultimate result, but they think that there is ample evidence which would justify the adoption of an atmospheric line at the present time.

**THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF WILTON'S PARTY.**—The Earl and Countess of Wilton gave a princely entertainment, on Monday evening, at their mansion in Grosvenor square, when they were honoured with the company of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and Prince George of Cambridge. The Royal prince received the cordial congratulations of the entire party on that Prince's return from Corfu. Covers were laid for twenty two at the banquet.

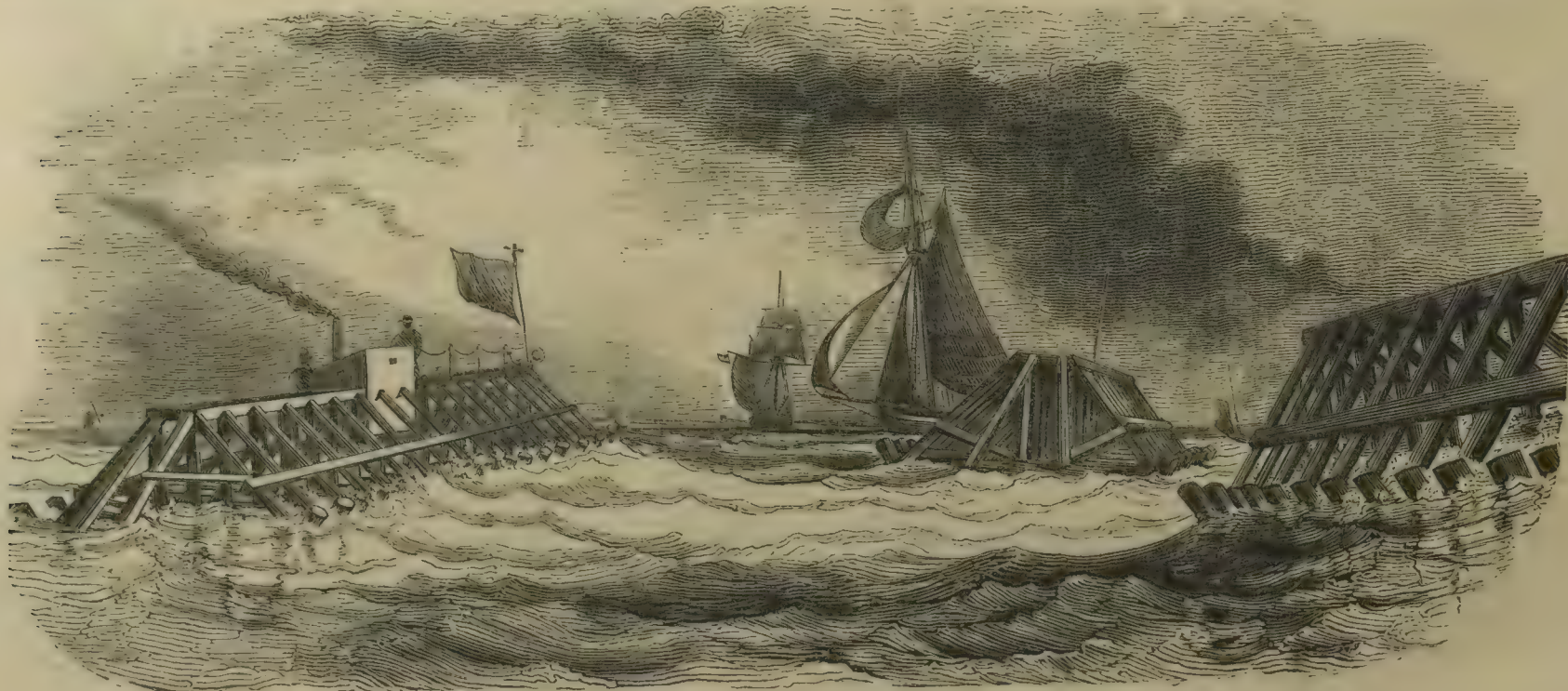
### CAPT. TAYLER'S BREAKWATER, OFF BRIGHTON.

Our artist at Brighton has sketched the annexed representation of the experimental portion of Captain Tayler's Breakwater, consisting of three sections, moored off Hove, (one mile from Brighton,) at the distance of a mile and a quarter from the shore, and nearly parallel to it about East and West. It was placed there in December last, under Capt. Tayler's superintendence, in her Majesty's tug, *Monkey*, the three

sections being arranged thus — — —; and two men were stationed on it, to keep a light to warn vessels off. Although up to the time of our informant writing, (March 27) there had been several smart breezes since the Breakwater had been stationed, there had been nothing like the gales to which the Brighton coast is subject, to test the utility of the invention.



BUDE LIGHT, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.



CAPT. TAYLER'S BREAKWATER, OFF BRIGHTON.



PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

In Paris the fine weather has at length evolved all the latent resources of the Spring toilette. And rarely has it been more graceful, or more becoming; for, whilst every day the manufactures both of France and England increase in luxury and in beauty, and greater pains are bestowed on the materials and on the tissues, our *belles* have discovered at last the grand secret—that the most important point of all is to choose the costume which becomes them best. Fashion is no longer arbitrary; whilst requiring that the general character of dress should be the same, it does not now banish from its privileged haunts those who modify in their observance the forms of its laws.

We must commence by the most important part of the promenade dress—the light and tasteful bonnet, which sets off the charms of so many fair faces at the daily promenade of the Bois de Boulogne, or Champs Elysées. The favourite bonnets—till the season be sufficiently advanced for those of crape or lace—are made of fancy straw, or paille de riz. The trimming of these bonnets is, however, far more elaborate than last season, a ribbon simply crossed over the crown is no longer admissible: a bonnet that pretends to any degree of vogue or distinction must be trimmed in three or five shades, whether of ribbon or crepe lisse; bows combining all these shades must ornament the crown of the bonnet, on which a paquerette, a pale narcissus, a currant branch, or bunch of grapes, is also indispensable; velvet ribbons are also still worn; and shaded feathers for occasions of more ceremony are in high favour.



FASHIONS FOR MAY.

The bonnet must also be lined with crepe lisse, or silk, of the same colour as the ribbon; the lining, if the bonnet be of open straw, appearing through the interstices outside, produces a soft and pleasing effect. The form of bonnet as before mentioned varies to a certain degree with the taste of the wearer; a change, however, is perceptible in all those worn this spring, being more raised above the forehead than before. The most favourite form is the Pamela, which should be worn only with long and luxurious curls: this form of bonnet is then very graceful and becoming; it clears the forehead completely, is small, and short at the ears.

Silk redingotes, with embroidered revers or collars, are much worn for the promenades—embroidery in every form being in vogue. The cashmere still alternates in Paris with the silk mantelet, or the barege shawl, for the warmer and brighter days; and till the weather becomes more certain, no further novelties can be pronounced upon as of decided vogue. It is the same as regards dresses for the promenade, which are still of shot or shaded silk, no *elegante* daring as yet to venture forth in the coloured muslins or barege, which render the summer costume of such peculiar lightness and elegance. Pale colours, for



FASHIONS FOR MAY.

morning or evening toilette are very little worn; one of the favourite colours is pink, of a shade approaching the cherry-colour. Strange to say, despite the revolutions announced some time past in toilette, flowers still hold on a capricious and uncertain vogue, but we hope that at least the reign of the multiplicity of little flowers is over. Nothing can tend more to impair that unity and simplicity, and that broad and flowing aspect which should always characterise the dress of a lady, however splendid in materials, than these injudicious and trifling additions.

But it is in London that the Spring fashions will come forth in all their brilliancy. The expected *fetes* of her Gracious Majesty have already set the wit of all the *marchandes des modes* to invent and to bring from Paris all that will best grace these splendid entertainments. Dresses of rich silk, shot in the most brilliant colours, or in white, bordered in splendid embroidery of silk silver or gold. Ball dresses, with three skirts in three different shades, and each trimmed with fringe, of verdigris coloured crape, trimmed with silver blonde, or tulle illusion, with a mixed embroidery of gold and silver—Court trains of gold and silver stuffs, embroidered in bouquets—are some of the materials preparing for the brilliant *reunions* of her Majesty, and for those of her aristocratic lieges, who will not fail to follow her august example.

For the head-dress for young ladies, flowers in all forms and colours are still the reigning fashion; and every day a new description of wreath or bouquet appears. Those in leaves alone, however, seem to predominate; and nothing can be more simple or more tasteful in effect, especially as they are now made with unusual perfection. Fruits also of every description are much worn in the hair, and on the dress. Grapes, mulberries, currants, hazel-nut branches, in their natural colours, are all worn in the hair, and have a charming effect. Whilst such is the costume of the more youthful votaries of fashion, *Petits Bords* and *urbans* are the evening head-dress of married ladies; little caps, very short



MADAME CASTELLAN.

at the ears, and trimmed with small flowers, or Turkish roses, are also much worn.

The foot, so characteristic of high-born beauty, is not neglected. Shoes, brodequins, and pantoufles, have always the square Melotte form; but the variety of tissue, colour, and embellishment, is immense, and on these depend the display of real beauty, as well as the concealment of defects.

To give as complete a description as possible of the fashions of the moment, all souvenirs of Paris have been blended with the anticipations of London. Fashion has at length crossed over the Channel; and our future communications on this all-fascinating topic to our fair readers, will take their data from what passes in the aristocratic circles of the English metropolis.

HUGHES'S ELEPHANT CARRIAGE.

Mr. Hughes, a worthy successor of Van Amburgh, is now on what may be termed a tour of exhibition through the country, with what he terms his "Great Mammoth Establishment." On the 17th ult., he made his grand entry into Gloucester "in a style of true Oriental magnificence." This is high praise, certainly; but it is warranted by the superb appearance of the head of the procession—a Rath, or Burmese State Carriage and Throne, drawn by a male and female elephant. The length of this costly carriage is 13 ft. 6 in.; and its height, to the summit of the Peasath, or Royal Canopy, with which it is surmounted, is 15 feet. The caparisonings of the elephants are very superb, being covered with crimson velvet, embroidered with gold; and the car is richly gilt. The driver is an East Indian, in appropriate costume; and the proprietor of the establishment, similarly attired, occupies the car. It is altogether a most gorgeous affair, and is followed by a carriage and fourteen horses driven *in hand*, and other carriages, superbly caparisoned

horses, palfreys, and pigmy ponies, the male and female *artistes* on their trained chargers, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"L'Elisir d'Amore" was performed on Tuesday night to a crowded audience. Great was our pleasure in hearing again this charming opera, which—written, composed, rehearsed, and finally performed within the space of twenty days—comes upon the ear with all the charm and freshness of a first idea, undisguised by those after touches which, in a work of genius, more frequently mar than improve. The part of *Adina* found an admirable representative in Madame Castellan. Although, owing to her still recent indisposition, the voice of this charming *artiste* was occasionally wanting in its usual depth and richness of tone, she gave the light and sparkling melodies with which this opera abounds with a taste and expression which left nothing to be desired; whilst her fanciful and intricate *floriture* seemed to acquire even an increased tenderness and softness from the comparative weakness of her vocal organ. As to her reading of the character it was perfect: to the capricious waywardness of the spoiled village beauty she added a grace and sweetness all her own. It is these truly feminine qualities which, united to the powerful dramatic feeling and vis comica of this gifted singer, give to her performance an attraction that it is difficult to define, and which it would be impossible for the most crabbed critic to resist. The charming duet, "Chiedi all' aura lusingiera," and that by Lablache in the second act, were exquisitely rendered by Madame Castellan: in the latter, especially, she seemed to have triumphed over physical weakness. Her voice had regained all its fulness of tone, her arch look bespeaking the consciousness of power, when she tells the confounded *Dulcamara* that she possesses an elixir more potent even than the "port wine" which he offers to administer. It would be difficult to praise too highly Signor Corelli's performance in this opera. None of those who had heard him on previous occasions, but



HUGHES'S ELEPHANT CARRIAGE, AT GLOUCESTER.



would probably have been surprised at the fulness with which he gave his notes, and the expression and energy with which he sang. The duet with Madame Castellan, that with F. Lablache, and above all, the beautiful "Una furia Lagrima," the *Cheval de bataille* of every tenor, were given charmingly by Corilli; the latter was encored, and the whole part was admirably suited to his voice. F. Lablache made a very spirited *Belcore*; and as to that prince of singers and actors, his father, his genius seems to advance instead of retrograding with time. Every night we see and hear him, his voice strikes us as more magnificent, his wit as more mercurial, his good humour as more kindliness more lovable. When we say that he acted *Duclenara*, it is unnecessary to add that the audience was convulsed with laughter. The part he took in remedying the mishaps of Saturday night last must have been fresh in every one's recollection; his inexhaustible fund of drollery in the "Barbieri di Sevilja," filling up the void left for a time by Signor Mario's sudden defection, and the impression produced by Rosina's somewhat uncertain and agitated tones.

As a contra to the comic "Elisire d'Amore," the last act of "Ernani," with its tragic finale, was given on Tuesday, with immense applause. Thursday brought forth "I Puritani," the music is graphic and heavenly, and the cast is admirable, so that already, on Wednesday evening, almost every place where one could sit or stand, was taken in the house, beforehand. Need we say the result answered the expectations formed by the eager votaries. As to the novelties in the ballet department, they follow each other so closely, that it would be impossible to render justice to them all. The *pas de deux* of the little Venetian, the characteristic dances of Nena, the new *divertissement*, "Le Pechen Napolitain," with A. Ber's charming music, and the Tarantella, by Lucile Grahn and Perrot, and "Kaya," only a week older, have not been considered sufficient for the public amusement; and the return of Fauny Cerito, accompanied by her bridegroom, St. Leon, in the charming *divertissement*, "La Vivandiere," and steps from "Le Lac des Fées," afforded, on Thursday, a fresh and all-powerful attraction. Added to this, a new *pas d'action*, "La Bacchante," a classic dance and *tableau*, rendered by the fair Dane and her graceful partner, Perrot.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Wurtzburg Gazette states that it is generally reported in Dresden that the Queen of England will visit Cobourg during the summer, and probably Dresden and Berlin.

The inauguration of the Beethoven Monument is to take place at Bonn towards the close of July. A grand musical festival is to be given on the occasion, which is to last several days.

From a return ordered by the House of Commons Select Committee on the Atmospheric Railway system, it appears that during 1844 there were 84 persons killed, and 102 injured by railway accidents in the kingdom. It is curious, however, to observe how few, comparatively, were passengers of that number. During the first three months of this year, there were, also, 22 persons killed and 17 persons injured by railway accidents. Such, at least, are the cases "reported to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade."

The fifty-second anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Austria was solemnised with much ceremony on the 19th inst., at Vienna. In the afternoon the Emperor and Empress rode out in an open carriage, and in the evening their Imperial Majesties visited the theatre, where they were received with every demonstration of loyalty by an overflowing audience.

A letter from Hanover of the 23rd states that a new loan, at 3½ per cent., to be secured on the taxes, is about to be raised, for the purpose of constructing railroads.

We read in a letter from Mentz (Grand Duchy of Darmstadt), April 20:—"The criminal tribunal persists in its jurisprudence against duelling. It has just pronounced sentence of imprisonment for one year, with hard labour, in a fortress, against a merchant's clerk, who killed a sub-lieutenant of dragons in a duel about a year ago."

A letter from Philadelphia, mentions the death of Mrs. N. P. Willis, the wife of the American author, known by his work "Pencilings by the Way."

The Edinburgh papers announce the death of Thomas Duncan, Esq., an artist of talent, member of the Royal Scottish Academy. Mr. Duncan had but lately received an order from the Marquis of Bredalbane for a picture for which the artist was to be paid £1000.

A letter from Trieste, dated April 17, says, "His Royal Highness the Duke de Bordeaux and her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Angoulême arrived hither yesterday. The Duchess has left for Ancona, whence she will proceed to Loretto. It is said that the elder branch of the Bourbons will finally quit Gortz on the 15th of next month."

The musical festival which is appointed to take place at Wurzburg on the 1st of August will be attended by at least 1600 musicians from all parts of Germany. The temporary hall will be constructed for the accommodation of 5000 persons, besides those who are to take an active part at the festival.

Letters from Rome state that the Government have again prohibited horse-racing, to the great disappointment and dismay of the numerous English and other foreigners residing at and visiting Rome. The Government has also increased the price to be paid annually for a license to hunt the country.

A letter from Berlin, of the 21st ult., gives an account of a mad attempt to assassinate the Prussian Minister of War, General Baron de Boyen, by a young sub-lieutenant of artillery. The attempt was frustrated by the General's attendants. Of the lunacy of the young officer little doubt can be entertained, although it is said that he had never before shown any symptoms of derangement, and, since his arrest, has conducted himself as if he had been in the full enjoyment of his intellectual faculties.

An alarming fire took place near the Hanoverian Post Office at Hamburg, a few days ago, which destroyed two houses. Strange to say, it commenced in the house of the very person in whose house the great fire of Hamburg also originated. The same person's house has been on fire four or five times; and he is now in custody.

GRAND MILITARY FUNERAL AT WOOLWICH.

We announced last week the decease of Colonel Sir George Charles Hoste, C.B., commanding the Royal Engineers in the garrison of Woolwich; and in another part of the paper will be found a sketch of his career. On Tuesday his funeral took place, and it was a military pageant of great solemnity.

Soon after ten o'clock the corps of Sappers and Miners, of whom the firing party was composed, commanded by Captain Howorth, accompanied by their band with drums muffled, marched in silence from their barracks to Mill Hill, the residence of the late colonel. Here they formed in procession with the friends of the deceased, and at a quarter before eleven they moved towards the parade. The band preceded, playing the Dead March in Saul, the firing party with arms reversed, afterwards the coffin, with the hat and sword of deceased on a gun carriage drawn by six horses, and guarded by Horse Artillery. Colonel Lacy, C.B., Colonel Turner, C.B., R.A., Colonel Mercer, second commandant, and Colonel Powell, R.M.; Colonel Oldfield and Colonel Sir F. Smith being the pall-bearers. The horse of the deceased colonel followed, led by two soldiers, caparisoned in mourning, with the boots of his late rider reversed.

The procession moved off in funeral order. The coffin was followed by the chief mourners, relatives, and friends. To these succeeded the Royal Marine band, the Marines and officers of that corps, and the officers and men belonging to the Royal Artillery and Engineers. On arriving at the church, the firing party filed off on each side, and leaned on their reversed muskets, as the procession, having been met by the rector of Charlton, the Rev. Arthur Drummond, passed into the sacred edifice, the body taken from the gun-carriage, and borne on the shoulders of sergeants of the Sappers and Miners.

The funeral service was then begun in a most impressive manner, and the band of the Royal Artillery performed the part, "Now is Christ risen from the dead," assisted by some youthful chorists. The body was then conveyed to the tomb, the firing party drawn up on each side, the officers and men encircling them in regular rows. The burial service having been read, and the coffin deposited, three volleys were fired over the grave, the intervals of loading having been filled up by martial music.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
—The ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53 Pall Mall, next the British Institution, from Nine o'clock till dusk.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. JAS. FAHEY, Sec.

**BATTLE OF WATERLOO.**—New Model upon a very large Scale, representing the Splendid Charge in the earlier part of the Battle by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marquis of Angenot, and by the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton. \*\* DESCRIBED BY WATERLOO MEN.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. It is a national memento of one of England's most glorious triumphs.—The United Service Gazette.  
Open from Eleven in the Morning, till Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling.

**HIS R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES,** by gracious permission of her Majesty, from the picture of Winterhalter at Windsor Castle. THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK AT ONE VIEW: George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte, Coburg, Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, Sussex, &c., the Bishops of George IV., restored, the British Order of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick. The National Guard, Mr. Cobden, and Tom Thumb. "This is one of the best sights in the metropolis."—The Times. Open from 11 till 10 at night.—Admission One Shilling; Napoleon Rooms, Sixpence.—MADAME TISSANDER and SON'S Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—The ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY exhibited by a WORKING MODEL, having a power to carry visitors from end to end. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND on a person who has lost his natural hand. Dr. RYAN'S first series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S second series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S third series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S fourth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S fifth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S sixth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S seventh series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S eighth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S ninth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S tenth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S eleventh series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S twelfth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S thirteenth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S fourteenth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S fifteenth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S sixteenth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S seventeenth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S eighteenth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S nineteenth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S twentieth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S twenty-first series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S twenty-second series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S twenty-third series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. Dr. RYAN'S twenty-fourth series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. 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There was another important principle connected with the Asylum termed the "Registry Department." The object being to aid housekeepers in obtaining good servants, the experiment has been found eminently successful in this respect.

Their Majesties the Queen and the Queen Dowager have each contributed





FUNERAL OF THE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE AT HILLSBOROUGH.

£20, and the Duke of Cambridge £10 to the funds. In January last there were in the Asylum 33 orphan girls, and one a b. arder. The premises at present are in St. Michael's terrace; but they having been found inadequate to the enlarged purposes of the charity, the erection of a new building was decided on; the funds were in part raised; and a site generously given by the Lord of the Manor; and a new edifice designed by Mr. George Wightwick, of Devonport. It will be 78 feet long by 44 feet 6 inches broad, and will contain four stories, capable of accommodating 100 female orphans, including apartments for the matron, &c. It will front Stoke-terrace, and command a fine prospect of the Sound, Hamoaze, &c. The Asylum is to be housed over by September next, and finished by Midsummer, 1846.

The ceremony of laying the first stone was performed within an inclosed area, where seats were provided for spectators. At nine o'clock, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons was opened, at the Asylum, in St. Michael's Terrace, and it was close tiled until the arrival of the Provincial Grand Master, Earl Fortescue, the Directors, subscribers, Town Council, and other authorities, met at the Town-hall; and the several parties proceeded to the church, where they awaited the coming of Earl Fortescue, who did not arrive from London until near twelve o'clock: his lordship then entered the church at the head of the Freemasons, who carried their various standards, regalia, and symbols. After divine service, a Masonic Ode was sung, and a collection made. The various bodies then met, and, in procession, walked to the ground; and after the National Anthem had been played, an Ode on Masonry sung by the children, and a prayer offered up by the Past

Grand Chaplain, and "the sacred roll," detailing the event, was deposited, with some coins, in the hollow of the stone. The P.G.M. then received the silver trowel, belonging to the Institution, from Brother L. Tripe, of Lodge Sincerity, and also the trowel of the Provincial Lodge from the Senior Grand Deacon, and spread the cement. The upper stone was then lowered into its place, the band playing an air. The Grand Master then proved the stone to be properly adjusted by the plum rule, level, and square, successively delivered to him by the Junior Grand Warden, Senior Grand Warden, and Deputy Grand Master, after which the Grand Master gave three knocks with the mallet, and then delivered to the architect the several implements for his use. The plan and elevation of the building were then presented by the Grand Superintendent of Works to the Grand Master for his inspection, who delivered them to the architect, for his guidance. Corn, wine, and oil, were then strewed and poured on the stone, in accordance with the customary practice. A prayer was then delivered by the R. W. D. P. G. M., Dr. Carwithen; the Masons answered "Amen," and the ceremony concluded. Earl Fortescue then addressed the assembly, as did the Provincial Grand Secretary. The usual Masonic proclamation was then made; the assembly cheered loudly; the National Anthem was played, and the procession returned to the Asylum in inverted order, followed by a vast concourse of spectators.

After the ceremony, an elegant *déjeuner* was given at Captain Somerville's, the indefatigable treasurer of the Institution; and in the evening, the event of the day was celebrated by a sumptuous dinner, at Morshead's Royal Hotel, Admiral Charles Ross, C.B., in the chair.

## FUNERAL OF THE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.

On Thursday week, the remains of this deeply lamented nobleman (a brief sketch of whose life, with a portrait, appeared in our journal a fortnight since,) were consigned to their resting-place at Hillsborough, in Downshire.

The progress of the funeral train from Dublin to Hillsborough was marked by manifestations of the regard in which the deceased nobleman was universally held. On Tuesday evening, the *cortège* reached Newry, attended by a large body of the most respectable inhabitants of that town. The coffin was deposited for the night in St. Mary's Church, the Rev. Daniel Bagot, the vicar, having read the burial service.

The spectacle presented, on the approach to Newry, was extremely interesting. The mourning coaches, in which were the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Edwin Hill, Baron Sandys, Lord George Hill, J. T. Reilly, Esq., T. Crozier, Esq., H. Murray, Esq., were accompanied by a number of private carriages, and followed by a procession of gentlemen dressed in black, with crape on the left arm.

On Wednesday morning, a little before seven o'clock, the pealing of the funeral bell announced the re-assembling of the mournful train. The procession had not far left Newry, when it was joined by parties of mounted tenantry from Hilltown, Rathfriland, and adjacent places. About six miles from the town, a fine body of tenants, chiefly from what is called the Fortescue Estate, likewise fell into the ranks. In this manner, constantly increasing, the *cortège* approached Loughbrickland and Banbridge.

At nine o'clock, about two hundred of the respectable inhabitants of Banbridge assembled at the Downshire Arms, and proceeded, two and two, attired in black, and wearing weepers on the left arm, to meet the solemn funeral train. This they met at Loughbrickland. They formed a line on each side of the way, and kept in that order till the whole of the procession passed on, when they took their place in the rear.

On arriving at Banbridge, the hearse and mourning carriages halted for about an hour and a half, and then set forward, followed by the rest of the procession, in the same order as from Newry, the gentlemen of Banbridge leading the way.

At Dromore, again, the inhabitants closed their shops, and great numbers of them joined in the solemn procession. The bell of the cathedral pealed its solemn note; and the church bore an escutcheon, and on the tower the Union British flag reversed.

About two miles from Dromore, the procession was met by the tenantry of Hillsborough and its vicinity; Archdeacon Mant being at their head; and, from one to two miles, the highway was filled with a dense living mass, numbering from 3000 to 4000, in carriages and on horseback, besides foot-passengers and spectators. The effect of the whole scene we cannot attempt to pourtray. The white scarf on nearly every man's shoulder, together with the accompaniment of the white hat-band, had an effect most dazzling.

At half-past six, Hillsborough was reached, and the coffin deposited in the Castle.

Next morning, multitudes from Belfast, Lisburn, and other towns, assembled long before the hour appointed for the burial services; and the body lay in state at the Castle: the outside coffin was of very strong oak, covered with fine crimson silk velvet, finished with gilt nails, massive gilt handles and escutcheons; and a large inscription-plate, with the family arms, surmounted by the coronet and crest. The inner coffin was of mahogany, lined with white silk, padded, and highly polished. This was likewise enclosed in a strong leaden coffin.

After the ceremonial had been witnessed by thousands, the tenantry, in their scarfs and hatbands, were drawn up in a close line on each side of the streets leading from the Castle to the Church, and at one o'clock the procession began to move from the Castle, in the order shown in the engraving.

On arriving at the door of the Church, the procession was met by the Rev. Mr. Mesham, the domestic chaplain of the Marquis of Downshire. By him, also, the service for the burial of the dead was read. Afterwards, he ascended the pulpit, and delivered a funeral address from Rev. c. xiv. v. 13.

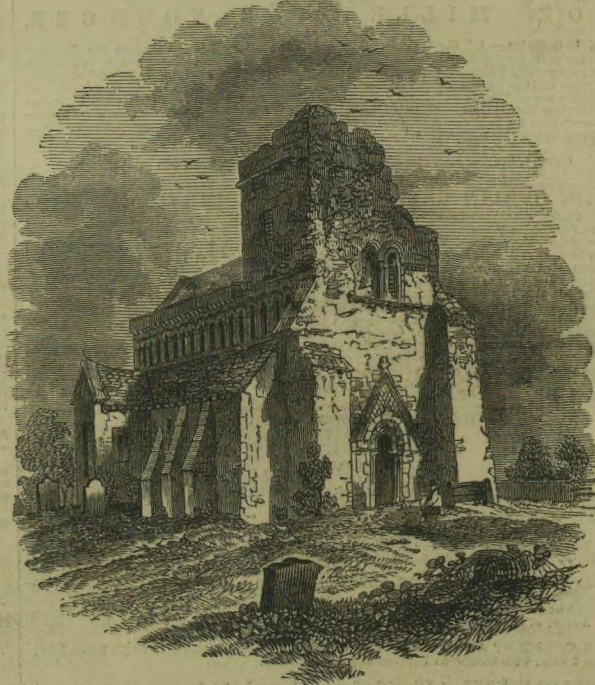
The sermon being ended, the funeral train left the Church, and proceeded to the family vault, which is in immediate connection with it. Here the remainder of the solemn service was performed. "The narrow house appointed for all living," had consigned to it all that was mortal of the late exalted owner of the Castle of Hillsborough.

The Castle is of considerable antiquarian interest. King William III. slept there when on his way to the Battle of the Boyne; and the family of the Hills have since been its hereditary constables.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## ST. MARGARET'S, SOUTH FORELAND.

Normandy is not sufficiently regarded as the birth-place of an ecclesiastical architecture; and it has followed that the splendid works erected by the Normans in this country are but little understood, or ignorantly ascribed to the Saxons. Of this, a remarkable example occurs in the beautiful little church of St. Margaret's, situated in a retired nook at the back of that "high and bending cliff," the South Foreland. No more beautiful specimen of a church was ever erected; and yet, in the common belief of the neighbourhood, it is considered to be the work of the savage Saxon hordes.

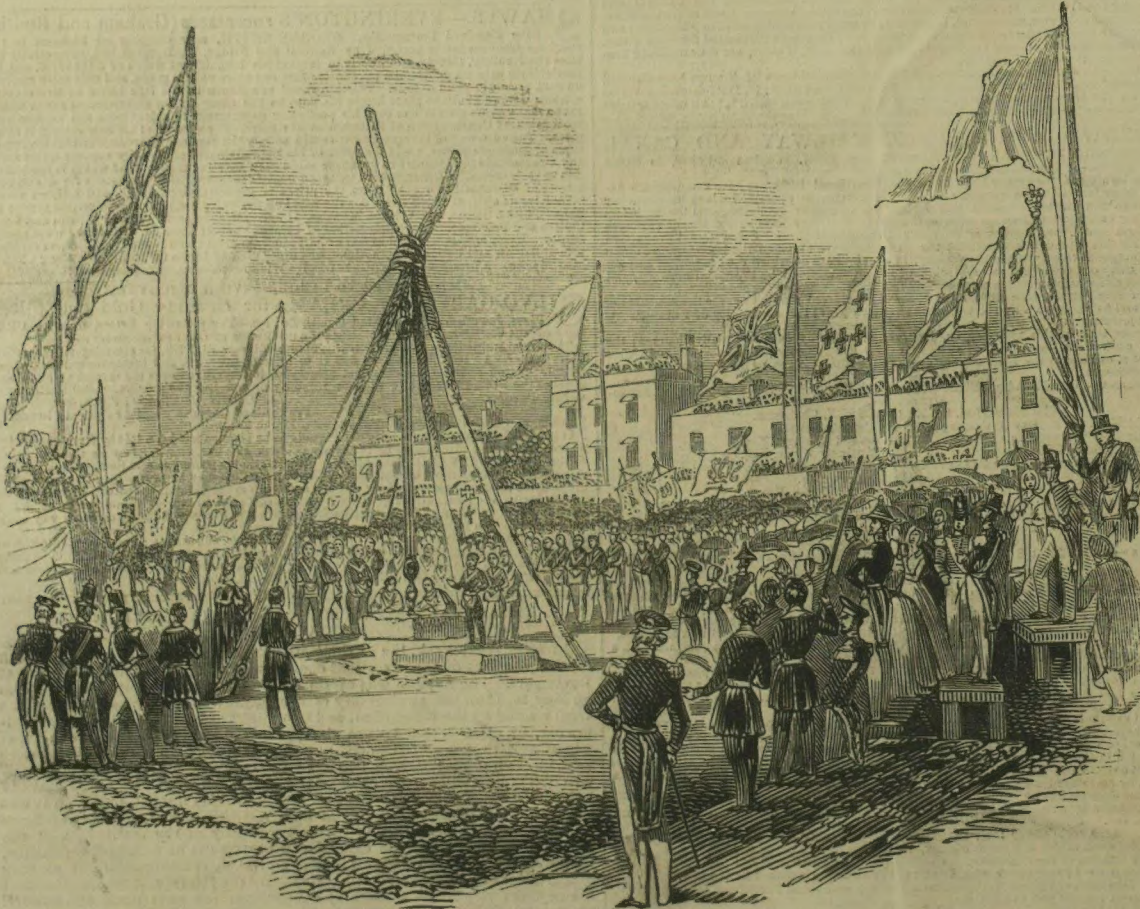


ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, AT CLIFFE, NEAR DOVER.

This church was built by the Normans, probably about the time of Henry II.: it contains a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel. The nave, considering the small size of the building, is of really noble proportions; and, the general air of grandeur which pervades it, is heightened by the simplicity and huge dimensions of its piers, columns, and decorated arches.

The clerestory is pierced by six narrow played windows, without ornament on the inside, but on the exterior they are made to alternate with a series of eight eun clustered pillars, bearing an enriched intersecting arcade, and supporting a bold and very characteristic corbel course. This arrangement is very ingenious and effective. The western entrance is highly enriched with a series of embellished arches, crowned with a triangular pediment of rare design. The tower—which is supported on the inside by four lofty pillars—was formerly decorated with turrets on the angles; but these have been destroyed, and a tasteless embattled parapet placed in their stead. Our cut shows the tower before these "restorations" took place. We commend this church not only to general visitors, but to the attentive consideration of our architects.

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LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE ROYAL BRITISH FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM AT DEVONPORT.